The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,528.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1873. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year „	„ 24
Three Months „	„ 14
One Month „	„ 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	„ 2 8
Third do	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

Ten Lines, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding do.	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ARABIA, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Lenot will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 5th April 1873, at 4 P.M.

April 1873.		April 1873.
Leave BOMBAY 5	Leave Tuticorin	13
„ Rutnagherry 6	„ Colombo	14
„ Galle 6	„ Galle	15
„ Carwar 7	„ Negapatam	18
„ Mangalore 8	„ Madras	20
„ Cannanore 9	„ Coconada	22
„ Tellicherry 9	„ Visagapatam	23
„ Mahecherry 9	„ Bimlipatam	23
„ Calicut 10	„ Coringapore	24
„ Beypore 10	„ False Point	25
„ Cochin 11	Arrive CALCUTTA	27
„ Allepie 11		

The British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers sail at Goa regularly.

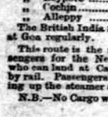
This is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGAH, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

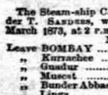
The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 28th March 1873, at 2 P.M.

March 1873.		March 1873.
Leave BOMBAY 28	Leave BUSREH	April 16
„ Kurrachee ..... April 2	„ Fao	16
„ Guadur 2	„ Kuweit	16
„ Muscat 4	„ Bushire	18
„ Bunder Abbas 6	„ Lingah	23
„ Lingah 8	„ Bunder Abbas	25
„ Bahrein 8	„ Muscat	27
„ Bushire 10	„ Guadur	29
„ Fao 12	„ Kurrachee	May 2
Arrive BUSREH 13	Arrive BOMBAY	5

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th September 1872.

The Steam-ship KUBACHEE, 537 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 4th April 1873, at 2 o'clock.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BROACH AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies between BROACH and GOGO.

FARES FROM BROACH TO GOGO.

First Class	...	...	...	Rs. 5 0
Second Class	...	...	...	„ 3 8
Third Class	...	...	...	„ 1 8
Horses	...	...	...	„ 4 0
Carriages	...	...	...	„ 4 0

Until further Notice, the Steam Ferry Boat will leave Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, and Broach every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the Undermentioned Agents :—

FURDOONJEE JEEVUNJEE at Broach.

DINKER NARRAYEN at Gogo.

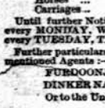
Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 9th October 1872.

BLUE CROSS LINE.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 9TH APRIL.



THE fine new full-powered S.S. GRESHAM, 1,811 tons register, has very superior accommodation for First-class Passengers only. The Cabins are all on the upper deck, with large sash windows, and there is a handsome dining saloon 60 feet in length. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Beer, which can be had on board, of good quality and at reasonable rates.

TO LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500
TO MALTA	Rs. 400

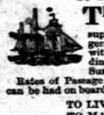
For Passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 10TH APRIL.



THE S.S. YEDDO, 1,808 Tons Register, has superior accommodation (saddleships) with Saloon on Upper Deck. She carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board,

TO LIVERPOOL.....Rs. 500.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—To be followed by the HIDALGO and XANTHO.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEW'S well-known and favourite Passenger Steam-ships will SAIL from BOMBAY as under :—

About 30th March—" ATALANTA," 2,200 Tons, 400 H.P. G. Mathews, Commander.

About 5th May—" BELLONA," 1,900 Tons, 300 H.P., J. C. Shaw, Commander, (late of the well-known Passenger Ship "SIR WALTER SCOTT."

These magnificent full-powered Steamers are splendidly fitted up for Passengers and possess every comfort.

By special arrangement, each Steamer will carry an experienced Indian Surgeon.

Fare .....£45, exclusive of Wines, Beer, &c., but including Cabin Furniture, Bedding Linen, &c.

For Passages only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

Plans of the Cabins can be seen at the Office.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay. Ship-Brokers.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and on the 24th, BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without Food.
Suez	26	22		8	
Port Said	26	24		9	
Alexandria	26	25		9-10	
Messina	50	14		14	
Naples	50	24		14	
Leghorn	50	24		14	
Genoa	50	24		14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	32	25		14-10	

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, Venice, Constantinople and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Medows Street, 24th March 1873.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurmtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	1 12	2 0	1 0	0 12	1 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 6

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

P. and O. S. N. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION OF SAILING DATES.

VIA THE CANAL.

The following or other FIRST CLASS SHIPS will SAIL on the undermentioned dates for SOUTHAMPTON, via the CANAL :—

AUSTRALIA	3,468 Tons	....6 0 H.P.,	on 31st March.
KHEDIVE	3,742 „	....600 „	on 14th April.
CEYLON	2,012 „	....450 „	on 28th „
DECCAN	3,128 „	....600 „	on 12th May.

FARE.

First Class	Rs. 460
Second Class	„ 360

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row, 27th February 1873.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS VIA BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE ENGAGED, without CHARGE for COMMISSION and BAGGAGE RECEIVED and SHIPPED.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES Realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London, at the Exchange of the Day.

APPROVED DRAFTS on Calcutta and Madras, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., Bombay.
Correspondents.
Grindlay & Co., London. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta.

NOTICE.—The STEAM FERRY now plying between BROACH and GOGO will on and after the 7th April next ply between SURAT and GOGO.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 21st March 1873.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen a the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c.

12 Bales Grey Shirtings.
7 „ Jaconets.
3 Cases Colored Prints.
5 „ Silk-bordered Dhoties.

On account of the underwriters—

23 Packages French Foolscap and Printing Papers, damaged by Salt water, ex s.s. Urbino.

An Invoice of American provision, such as peaches, tomatos, lobsters, oysters, sugar, corn, &c.

FOR SALE,

1 second-hand Piano.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 8th April, at Brighton Villa, Victoria Cross Road, opposite "Sans Souci," Victoria Road, Byculla, the handsome and select household furniture of Alfred King, Esq., proceeding to England, of which full particulars will appear hereafter.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 26th March 1873.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO., 40, Meadow Street.

AUCTION SALE OF WOOL AT COLABA GREEN.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 4 o'clock P.M., at Colaba Green, in the Depôt of Thacker Soonder Raghowjee, by order of Marwadi Mooltanchand Kheecha, on account and risk of the first purchaser Thacker Khimjee Ramjee, the following Wool :—

34 Bors or Bags of Wool.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No 40.

2 cases tanjib, 1 case handkerchiefs, 3 cases sarries, 25 cases double can de cologne, 1 case birds' cages, 1 case fancy goods.

On account of the concerned :—

C W B—No. 274—1 case 50 pieces white long cloth.
Out of No. 2/6—15 pieces white long cloth, damaged by salt water.

On account of Esmailjee Khahboy :—
About 800 kegs of Roman cement.

AUCTION SALE OF MATCHES, AT ARTHUR BUNDER, COLABA.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 3 o'clock P.M., at Arthur Bunder, Colaba, the following cases of matches.

On account of the concerned ex Pembrokshire :—

Y No. 361—573—98 cases of matches, large and small safety
B J and tiger matches.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 26th March 1873.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE AND COMPANY, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property, situate at Mahaluxmee, or Breach Candy Road, near the Worley Causeway.

In pursuance of the power of sale contained in an indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 14th day of February 1871, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed by the Mortgagee, Mr. Gujanun Crustnathjee, to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of April next, at 4 P.M., on the premises, on account and at the risk of Ramchund Wassoodeo, and Narayen Withul, the Mortgagors, the undermentioned landed property, viz. :—

All those eleven pieces or parcels of foras freehold vacant new salt batty land or ground, or hereditaments and premises, situate at Mahaluxmee or Breach Candy Road, outside the Fort, near the Worley Causeway, in the sub-district of Mazagon, fronting towards the north of the new Foras Road, and bounded on or towards the east partly by the Worley Flats, and partly by the Byculla Flats, on the west by the property of Nowrojee Jehangeerjee Pithawalla, on the north by the said New Foras Road, and on the south by the batty field, formerly belonging to Bhica Numajee and Maloo Rutnajee, containing by admeasurement six thous and six hundred and three square yards, or thereabouts, be the same more or less, and the Collector of Bombay, for ground rent under Nos. 475, 476, and 477, and numbered 466 in the Foras Land Commissioner's Assessment Book.

For further particulars and conditions of sale reference may be made to the undersigned.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 26th March 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of neat and handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainwares, a Mahogany Cottage Pianoforte, by Broadwood and Sons, Carriage, Horse, &c., &c., at No. 21, Marine Lines.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., sale commencing at 1 P.M. precisely, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 21, Marine Lines, the handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of Dr. H. Wakefield, the same comprising cut glass-ware, handsome dinner and breakfast services, best electro-plated hotwater curry dishes, coffee and teapots, salver, table and chamber candlesticks, knives and forks, and handsomely carved blackwood furniture, such as drawing-room, dining card, side, dressing and washing tables, conversation and reclining couches, drawing-room, easy, folding, arm and without arm chairs, Brussels carpet, teapoys, hatstand, chiffonier, sideboard, screens, clothes press, chest of drawers, dressing glass, camp cot with bed, a mahogany cottage pianoforte by Broadwood and Sons, hanging argand lamps, books, bath, dispense and cook-room furniture, &c.

No Catalogues are the property is now on view.

At 2 P.M. precisely on the First Day.

A light and handsome Phaeton, Open Carriage by Silk and Sons, 5, Long Acre, London, together with a pair of good going silver Grey Arab Horses and Harness complete, Gentlemen and Ladies' Saddles, &c.

Catalogues are ready and the property is now on view.

N.B.—The plants will be sold on the first day at 6 A.M.

AUCTION SALE of neat and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a full toned solid Mahogany Grand Square Pianoforte, by C. H. Schroder for McCombie and Sons, Bombay, a strong built double seated glass fronted Brougham, a powerful grey Brougham Horse, Books, Garden Plants, &c., at No. 20, Love Lane, Mazagon.

On SATURDAY next, the 29th instant, sale commencing punctually at 1 P.M. precisely, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction at the above address the whole of the household furniture, &c., &c., of John Colebrook, Esq., proceeding to Europe, the same comprising neat cut glassware, hands-me porcelain dinner, fine electroplated spoons and forks, curry and hotwater dishes, cruet egg frames, chamber and table candlesticks, tea and coffee services, cutlery and neatly carved blackwood furniture, such as drawing-room, dining, pier, side, washing and dressing table, conversation and reclining couches, teapoys, hatstand, chiffonier, sideboard, screens, clothes press, chest of drawers, dressing glass, camp cot with bed, a mahogany cottage pianoforte by Broadwood and Sons, hanging argand lamps, books, bath, dispense and cook-room furniture, &c.

No Catalogues and the property is now on view.

At 2 P.M. precisely.

A Bay Arab Horse, height 14-1, age 7, an excellent Buggy Horse, quiet to ride and drive, has been constantly ridden on parade.

A strong-built Buggy, light and easy going, in good order.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Fashionable Household Furniture, rich cut Glassware, best Electro-plated and Porcelainwares, a first-rate full-toned solid Mahogany brass bound semi-grand Pianoforte, by Collard and Collard, a light and neat strong English built Open Carriage, by Silk and Sons, 8, Long Acre, London, a pair of fast going silver Grey Arab Horses, best Chromolith-graphs and Photographs, Books, a large and choice collection of rare Plants and Ferns in English and Country Earthen and China Pots, &c., &c., at No. 27, Cumballa Hill.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 27th, and FRIDAY, the 28th days of March inst., precisely at 1 P.M. each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above address, the whole of the valuable Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, Books, Plants, &c., of Thomas Wilson, Esq., proceeding to Europe, the same comprising rich and plain cut glassware, handsome some white green and gold bordered and white blue band and gold dinner services, white green and gold bordered breakfast services, Belgian gold and painted dessert services, sets of best electro-plated beaded pattern spoons and forks, hotwater, curry and vegetable dishes, dish-covers, ice pitchers, cruet, liqueur and pickle frames, silver, wood basket, table and chamber candlesticks, ivory handle best steel table cutlery, and handsomely carved well-seasoned blackwood furniture, such as drawing-room, dining, pier, side, washing and dressing tables, conversation sofa and reclining couches, drawing-room, easy, arm and without arm chairs, whatnots, Japanese stools with marble tops, a very handsome large size folding screen, drawing-room clock, sideboard, glass pedestal and hanging argand lamps by Tucker, 2, 3 and four light hanging argand lustre, first-rate chromolithographs, photographs and engravings in Oxford and other frames, very handsome marble and glass flower vases, marble figures, book and flower stands, Brussels and velvet pile carpets, several handsomely carved four-post bedsteads, complete, wardrobe, clothes press, gown stands, dressing glasses, bed-room chairs, chest of drawers, baby's cots and swings, mahogany toilet glasses, China lacquered easy chairs, a first-rate full-toned solid mahogany brass bound semi-grand tri-cord pianoforte, by Collard and Collard, walnut-wood music stands, handsome table ornaments, Chinese bathing tubs, screens, tea caddies, punkahs, a large lot of valuable reading books, a large cabinet choice collection of rare plants and ferns in English and Country earthen and China pots, bath, dispense and cook-room furniture and utensils, &c., &c.

At 2 P.M. precisely on the First Day.

A light and handsome Phaeton, Open Carriage by Silk and Sons, 5, Long Acre, London, together with a pair of good going silver Grey Arab Horses and Harness complete, Gentlemen and Ladies' Saddles, &c.

Catalogues are ready and the property is now on view.

N.B.—The plants will be sold on the first day at 6 A.M.

AUCTION SALE of neat and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a full toned solid Mahogany Grand Square Pianoforte, by C. H. Schroder for McCombie and Sons, Bombay, a strong built double seated glass fronted Brougham, a powerful grey Brougham Horse, Books, Garden Plants, &c., at No. 20, Love Lane, Mazagon.

On SATURDAY next, the 29th instant, sale commencing punctually at 1 P.M. precisely, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction at the above address the whole of the household furniture, &c., &c., of John Colebrook, Esq., proceeding to Europe, the same comprising neat cut glassware, hands-me porcelain dinner, fine electroplated spoons and forks, curry and hotwater dishes, cruet egg frames, chamber and table candlesticks, tea and coffee services, cutlery and neatly carved blackwood furniture, such as drawing-room, dining, pier, side, washing and dressing table, conversation and reclining couches, drawing-room, easy, folding, arm and without arm chairs, four-post iron bedstead, camp cot, Bubacots, clothes press, wardrobe, dressing glasses, a set of dining tables in 3 pieces, a full-toned solid mahogany grand Square Pianoforte by C. H. Schroder for McCombie and Sons, Bombay, with glass insulators and covers, piano stools, a lot of books, bath dispense, and cook-room furniture and utensils, garden plants, &c.

At 2 P.M. PRECISELY.

A strong built double seated glass fronted Brougham, together with a powerful grey Brougham Horse and Harness complete.

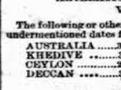
No Catalogues, and the property will be on view to-morrow.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 26th March 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.



THE Steam Ship SIR BARTLE FRERE, W. Hibbert, Commander, will be despatched on SATURDAY next, the 29th March, at 4 P.M., calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamer.		Up Steamer.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
„ Rutnagherry	Sunday.	„ Beypore	Saturday.
„ Vingoria		„ Calicut	
„ Goa	Monday.	„ Tellicherry	Sunday.
„ Carwar		„ Cannanore	
„ Compta	Tuesday.	„ Mangalore	Monday.
„ Mangalore		„ Compta	
„ Cannanore	Wed'day.	„ Carwar	Tuesday.
„ Tellicherry		„ Goa	
„ Calicut		„ Vingoria	
„ Beypore		„ Rutnagherry	Wed'day.
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

For Freight and Passage apply to HAJI EBRAHIM HAJI DADA, No 29, Nacoda Street, or No. 11 Meadow Street.

EBRAHIM HUSSUN & Co.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 26TH MARCH.

THE VERY SUCCESSFUL PLAY OF

CAMARALZAMAN AND BADOURA.

Prices of Admission as usual.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in LAND COMPANIE', LANDING CONTRACTORS, and MUCCADUMS will be HELD at the Office of the Undersigned on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 P.M., to consider and approve of the Memorial to the Viceroy regarding the Port Trust Bill.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—NOTICE.—Messrs. HENRI VINAY and CHRISTIAN DE GUIGNE have been appointed JOINT ACTING MANAGERS of this AGENCY.

By Order of the Board,
E. J. HARDCASTLE.

Bombay, 25th March 1873.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of about 1,400 Brass of MOORUM FILLING, to be deposited at the Hindoo Burial-ground, Worlee.

Tenders should be submitted to the Undersigned on or before MONDAY, 31st March.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. WALTON, C. E.,
Acting Ex-Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, 25th March 1873.

NOTICE.—THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA (Limited) are prepared to negotiate for the SALE of a number of PROPERTIES, situate in the Bombay Presidency and in Sind, a list of which may be had upon application at the Bank's Office in Bombay.

In most instances a portion of the purchase money can remain on Mortgage for a time, if desired, at a moderate rate of interest, or payment can be made on an Annuity System, by not more than TEN ANNUAL INSTALMENTS.

In every case the expenses of the conveyance are to be borne as follows :—The Bank to pay their own Solicitor's charges for perusing and approving the draft conveyance on their behalf; all other expenses to be borne by the purchaser.

All communications in reference to the above should be made before the 15th April next, and addressed to G. M. REILY, Esq., Deputy Superintendent of the Bank in India, at the Bombay Branch.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—HIGH COURT.

In the Court of the 2nd Class Subordinate Judge at Sholapore.

ORIGINAL SUIT No. 701 OF 1869.

SHITARAM SAKHARAM DATAR, Inhabitant of the City of Poona .....Plaintiff.

vs.

SHIVMURTI, deceased, his Sons and Heirs, SIDRAM vullad SHIVMURTI AINAPURE, deceased (after the institution of the Suit), his (Sidram's) Son and Heir SIDLING APA bin SHIDRAM APA AINAPURE, subsequently joined as Defendant on Application No. 78, SANGAPA vullad SHIVMURTI AINAPURE, MAHALING APA vullad SHIVMURTI AINAPURE, MALKARJUN vullad SHIVMURTI AINAPURE, and his (Shivmurti's) Full brother CHENBASAPA alias BABA vullad SUNGAPAAM, trading in the name of the firm called SHIVMURTI, residing in Barsee, in the Barsee Talooka of the Sholapore Collectorate .... Defendants.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that (under and by virtue of a Warrant for Sale of immoveable property issued on the 10th day of February last in the above Suit) will be put up for sale by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property of the abovenamed Defendants :—

TO BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES.

On FRIDAY, the 25th day of April next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Lot No. 1.—All that piece of land or ground, with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in the Champagully, in the Sub-district of Mandvee, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 38 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of Bhanjee, on the west by the house pledged to the Defendants' Ancestors, on the south by the new Piece-goods Market, and on the north by the said Champagully Road, and was formerly occupied by tenants of Anapoory and is at present unoccupied.

TO BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES.

On FRIDAY, the 25th day of April next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Lot No. 2. All the right, title and interest of the deceased Shivmurti in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in the Champagully, in the sub-district of Mandvee, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 75 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 17, and bounded on the east by the first described property, and on the west and south by the new Piece Goods Market, and on the north by the Champagully aforesaid, and was formerly occupied by Shivmurti Ainapoory and is now in the occupation of Gumputrao Mahalur. It was adjudged that the plaintiff Shitaram Sakharam Datar should recover against the defendants Shivmurti, deceased, his sons and heirs Sidram vullad Shivmurti Ainapure deceased (after the institution of the suit) his (Sidram) son and heir Sidling apa bin Sidram apa Ainapure subsequently joined as defendant on application No. 78, Sangapa vullad Shivmurti Ainapure, Mahalingapa vullad Shivmurti Ainapure, Malkarjun vullad Shivmurti Ainapure, and his (Shivmurti's) full brother Chinbusapa alias Baba vullad Sangapa Ainapure, trading in the name of the firm called Shivmurti residing in Barsee, the sum of Rs. 2,500-0-0, as claimed in the Plaint and his costs Rs. 340-15-6, in all Rs. 2,840-15-6, and that the said Defendants Shivmurti and others should pay all costs, viz, Rs. 173-6-6.

The sale will extend only to the right, title and interest of the said Defendants in the above specified property aforesaid, or so much of them as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the sum of Rs. 2,673-15-6, being the amount of balance of the said Decree and costs of Suit.

25 per cent deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

T. G. HEWLETT.
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 25th March 1873.

Mr. MUNSUKHLALL M. MUNSHI,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

NOTICES.

NOTICE to MILITARY OFFICERS in INDIA proceeding or forwarding packages to PORTSMOUTH in H. M. INDIAN TROOP-SHIPS. On the arrival of the above Ships at Portsmouth, CURTISS & SONS, Railway and Shipping Agents, Broad Street, Portsmouth, are in attendance to receive Packages requiring to be cleared through Customs, Warehoused or Forwarded to any part of the World. Officers in India sending packages to their friends at Home should direct them, Care of CURTISS and SONS, Portsmouth.

Terms strictly reasonable.

BOMBAY NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.—The TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING of this INSTITUTION will be held in the Hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th March 1873, at half-past 5 P.M., to receive the Managing Committee's Report for the year 1872, and such other business as may be placed before the Meeting by the Managing Committee.

The attendance of Donors, Members, and Subscribers is requested on the occasion.

DEBTS RECOVERED in BOMBAY, INDIA, and ENGLAND, by LAW or OTHERWISE.

NO COMMISSION nor FEE CHARGED if the DEBTS be not recovered, otherwise 5 per cent. Commission and the actual out of pocket expenses.—Apply to

THE SECRETARY,
Bombay Trades' Protection Society.
17, Meadow Street, near Bank of Bombay Old Buildings.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).—NOTICE.—Under instructions from the Board of Directors, the following TELEGRAM, dated London, 21st instant, is published for the information of the Shareholders :—

The Net Profits for the half year ended 31st December 1872, including the amount brought from last Account, amount to £24,576 0 0

The Directors propose to deal with this amount as follows :—

To carry to Bad and Doubtful Debt Account £14,000 0 0

In payment of a Dividend at the rate of Four per cent. per annum ..... £ 9,292 10 0

Leaving to be carried to next account ..... £ 1,283 10 0

By Order of the Board,
Wm. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 24th March 1873.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (Limited) grants LOANS and CASH CREDITS on approved PERSONAL and other SECURITIES on the usual Terms.

Loans on Personal Securities, repayable by Monthly Instalments, must be covered by a Life Policy.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER at DELHI.

A SEMINARY for YOUNG LADIES will be opened by MISS COLLETT on the 2nd of April, at No. 8, Hornby Row. The course of Study will include English in all its branches, taught according to the Government Standards; French, Music, and Drawing. The School will be conducted on the same system as that adopted in the best English Schools. For particulars apply to MISS COLLETT, 8, Hornby Row.

PAUNCHGUNNY SCHOOLS, FOR BOYS AND GIRLS,

(Under the direction of the Diocesan Board of Education and a Local Committee.)

The above will RE-OPEN on March 15th, under Mr. W. O'Brien (late La Martiniere College, Lucknow). Girls' Department separate from the Boys, and superintended by the Wife of the Head Master. Applications for Boarders to be made to the HEAD MASTER.

NOTICE OF THE SALE OF TRAVANCORE CARDAMOMS.—There will be offered for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Commercial Godowns, Alleppey, on TUESDAY, the 22nd April 1873, at 2 o'clock P.M., about 170 candies more or less of TRAVANCORE CARDAMOMS in husk, the crop of the present season. At the same time and place a quantity of BEES WAX, IVORY, and DAMMER will also be SOLD.

2. The Cardamoms will be put up in lots of 10 candies each, or less, at the request of intending purchasers.

3. Purchasers will be required to pay on the day of sale a deposit of Rs. 100 per candy, and the full value of the purchase deducting the deposit, on removal of the article.

4. Payment to be made in British Rupees or in Chuckrums at the rate of 28½ Chuckrums to the Rupee.

5. The whole of the Cardamoms purchased should be cleared away in thirty days after date of sale, in default of which the purchasers will forfeit the amount of their deposit and be responsible for all such loss as may be incurred on resale without being entitled to any advantage arising therefrom.

6. The Cardamoms will be taken alongside of the ship or vessel free of all expense to the purchaser, but will be at their risk after being weighed over to them at the Commercial Godowns.

The Government of His Highness the Maharajah reserves to itself the right of rejecting any bid without assigning a reason.

HUGH CRAWFORD,
Commercial Agent to the Travancore Government.

Commercial Office, 18th February 1873.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

JUST RECEIVED

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

CHRONOGRAPHS,

WELL ADAPTED

FOR

TRAINERS OF HORSES.

Rs. 30.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

LAND AND WORKS OFFICE, TASMANIA.

The Government of Tasmania hereby offer for rental, for such period as may be agreed upon, and subject to the following particulars and conditions :—

That block of Land or Estate situate on Hampden Road, Davey, Molle, and Albuera Streets, with the Buildings, Dwellings, and Offices thereon, heretofore occupied by the Military Forces stationed at Hobart Town.

These former garrison quarters include buildings replete with every convenience, admirably adapted as residences for private families, and well suited for the extensive Hotel accommodation.

The premises and grounds comprise an area of upwards of twenty-one acres, near the centre of which is a noble square formerly used as a drill ground, and viewed from which the scenery of the City, Bays in the Derwent, and grand Mount Wellington is not surpassed in the world.

To a public Company, or to persons desiring a profitable investment, or wishing to establish a Sanitarium for Indian or Australian Invalids, or providing for Tourists and Visitors Hotel and Family accommodation, this opportunity offers advantages of a character rar

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET firm for Spinning shares.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	83
20,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	735½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	220
5,850	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,170
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	265
60,000	281½	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
21,000	250	125	3 p.ct.	National Bank of India	117
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	450

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	£18·3·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	232
.....	£20	£09·1·3	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	£8·10·2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	£06·5·1	do.	Do. New Shares	215

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co	1,465
5,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	118
750	2,000	2,000	31p.s.	Mazagon Land	880
8,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Post Canning Land Company, Limited	467

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	100p.s.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,360
80,000	50	all	4½ p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	150
2,150	200	100	7 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	102
1,000	50	all	12 ps.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.	25
2,000	500	all	40 ps.	Preacher & Co	455
2,000	250	all	40 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	60

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The business done yesterday has again been very small, but prices show no change. There is, however, a good demand for 7½ lbs. and 8¼ lbs. Shirtings. The demand for the interior is still in the same state, and prices in the bazaar are generally in favour of buyers. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

800	pieces	Grey	Shirtings	40	in.	30 yds.	7½ lbs.	at Rs. 5 8 0
350	,,	,,	,,	54	,,	39 ,,	11 ,,	,, 8 0 0
1,000	,,	,,	,, fine	45	,,	39 ,,	9 ,,	,, 6 9 0
3,500	,,	White	Jaconets	40	,,	20 ,, at Rs. 3 11 6 to 4 11 6		
2,500	,,	,,	,,	40	,,	20 ,, at ,, 3 8 0 ,, 4 8 0		

COTTON.

Owing to the favourable tone of the home market, the market here closed steady, with an advance of Rs. 1 per candy. The purchasers have shown more disposition to buy, and consequently some large purchases have taken place in Broach M. G. The following are our closing quotations :—

New Oomrawuttee (Ready)	at	Rs. 212 to Rs. 214
,, Akote	at	,, 219 to ,, 220
,, Broach M. G.	at	,, 244 to ,, 245
,, Hingunghaut ,,	at	,, 245 to ,, 246
,, Dholleras (May delivery)	at	,, 210 to ,, 211

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

250 candies	New Broach M. G. 30th April	at	Rs. 241
50 ,,	,, ,,	Ready	at	,, 241
200 ,,	,, ,,	,,	at	,, 243 to 244
200 ,,	,, ,,	,,	at	,, 244
150 ,,	,, Julpoom	,,	at	,, 205
150 ,,	,, Bhownuggur and Malwa	,,	at	,, 214-17
25 ,,	,, ,,	,,	at	,, 213½-17
50 ,,	,, Malwa	,,	at	,, 211-18
25 ,,	,, ,,	,,	at	,, 215½
25 ,,	,, Veravul	,,	at	,, 187
50 ,,	,, ,,	,,	at	,, 190
25 ,,	,, ,,	,,	at	,, 197
100 ,,	,, Cutch	,,	at	,, 203
25 ,,	,, ,,	,,	at	,, 204
25 ,,	,, Jodia	,,	at	,, 195
50 ,,	,, Nuggur	,,	at	,, 200-10
25 ,,	,, Dholleras	5th May	at	,, 210

YARNS.

15,000 lbs.	Water No. 30's	at 11 9-16 as. per lb.	
6,000 ,,	Mule ,, 40's	at 11¾	,, ,,
3,000 ,,	,, ,, 60's	at 14	,, ,,

DAILY IMPORTS.—25TH MARCH.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Sjealland, s, 50 cases champagne, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Thunderbolt, 609 bundles iron, Bell Brandenburg and Co.; 20 cases slates, Mulcekjee Keekabhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Gresham, s, 25 cases champagne, Ewart, Latham and Co.; 30 cases brandy, E. M. Settana.
Kingdom O' Fife, 41 packages paper, Volkart Brothers.
Oxfordshire, 5 cases varnish, Heptools Allibhoy and Co.
Pembrokeshire, 50 cases brandy, Ewart Latham and Co.; 10 cases champagne, E. M Settna; 61 cases matches, Abdoolally Shaikadum; 200 barrels coal pitch, Tyebjee Esmaljee.
British Monarch, 15 cases hock, Payne and Co.
St. Olaf, s, 25 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—25TH MARCH.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Royal Alexandra, 68 bales cotton, Bhugwandass Madowjee; 25 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.
Hannah Law, 22½ bales cotton, Nathoobhoy Soorchund; 55 bales cotton, Goculdass Damodar.
Thetion, 240 cwts horns, Hasumbhoy Deyx.
Octavia, 309 bales cotton, Grendon Tippet and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.; 200 tons old iron, Ghelabhoy Khanbhoy.
Thunderbolt, 200 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preiswerck and Co.; 500 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.; 250 bales cotton, W and A. Graham and Co.; 350 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.
Atalanta, s, 59 bales cotton, Grenden Tippett and Co.; 300 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham & Co; 55 bales wool, K. Parmanund; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Finlay Scott and Co.; 155 bales hemp, J. Goculdass.
Neera, s, 3 cases carpets and 17 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co.
Australia, s, 8 bales wool, Bhimjee Canjee; 8 bales wool, Dyall Ruttoneey; 35 bales wool, Khimjee Ramjee; 30 bales wool, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 500 bale; cotton, Wallace and Co.
Alice Otto, s, 29 bales wool, S. Tyebjee and Co.; 100 bales cotton, S. L. Macnaghten.
Violet, s, 38 bales wool, Callianjee Pitamber; 3 bales cotton, Genry Dods and Co.; 200 bales cotton, S. L. Macnaghten; 140 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart & Co.
Sjealland, s, 478 bales cotton, Bhugwanjee Chutoorbhooz; 150 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 350 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co.; 500 bales cotton, Nursey Kessowjee and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Finlay Scott and Co.; 64 bales cotton, Morarjee Goculdass.
Atholl, s, 25 bags coffee and 125 bales cotton, Doosabhoy Merwanjee and Co.; 250 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.; 26 bales wool, Dewy Ladha; 100 bales cotton, R. L. King and Co.; 5,200 bundles coir yarn, Megjee Mooljee.
Gresham, s, 50 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Richard Martin and Co.; 500 bales cotton, The London A. and A. Co.; 232 bags wheat, W. Nicol and Co.; 500 bundles myrobollams, Vuchraz Mahanjee; 53 bales cotton, Becherdass Ambaidas; 28 bales cotton, Jugga Ladha.
Ravensworth Castle, s, 550 bags linseed, Mackinlay, Simpson and Co.
Cingalese, s, 650 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR LONDON.

America, s, 25 cases hingda, Mahomed Allaza; 4 bales hides and skins, Cummerally Jeewanjee and Co.; 22 bales hides, Currimbhoy Ebram; 15 bales skins, Hajee Abdoola and Co.; 14 bales hides and skins, Munjee Canjee Bowa Casum Rowter and Co.; 8 bales hides, Abdool Ryman Ahmed; 6 bales skins, Peerbhoy Dawjee; 13 cases dry ginger, Austrian Trading Co.; 23 cases hingda and 3 cases pearl sheets, Dyal Ruttonsey; 5 bales hides, Fazal Mahomed Dama.

FOR TRIESTE.

Aristocrat, s, 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Jane Law, 100 bales cotton, H. Clason and Co.
Fluellin, 1,000 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Hilton Phillipson, s, 250 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Chester, s, 7 bags cloves and 8 bags pepper, Forbes & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Tanjore, s, 1 box silver coins, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—25TH MARCH.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ships.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d. p. t. nl
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d. p.t.nl
	Myrabolms & Coir bills	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d. nl.
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d. nominal.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	£2 17s. 6d. to £2 18s. 9d.
Overland Steamers—		
	Tea's	£3 5s. 6d.
	Trieste	£3 7s. 6d.
	Liverpool	£3 5s. 0d.
	Havre	£3 5s. to £3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 15s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 7 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4½ per bale nominal.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 4 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 22 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Pelham (s)	Guiezelar	Porebunder.
	Ocean Belle	Jarvis	wansea Nov. 14.
25	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	Ruffin	larwar, March 21.
	Nimbledon (s)	Watson	ardiff, March 20.
	H. M. S. Glasgow	Jones	anzibar, Feb. 16.
	Clara	Smith	auritius.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	John Adamson	Gaine	Liverpool.
	Poseidon	Muller	Galle.
	Tanjore (s)	Johnson	China, &c.

The ship Industry, Russell, to Rangoon, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Khedive, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Cashmere, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Sir Bartle Frere, to Jeddah and Aden.
Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, to Coast and Goa.
Barque Velle de Tenerife, to Calcutta.
Barque Maria Stella, to Calcutta.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 24.

Thorp, Surgeon, Medical Department, on leave, from Kurrachee.
Johnstone, Colonel, 1st Grenadiers, on furlough, from Poona.
Ashton, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Staff, on leave, from Allahabad.

MARCH 25.

Boothby, Colonel, Punjab Royal Artillery, on sick leave.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 24.

William, Colonel, Deputy Jud Adjt, on furlough, to England.

MARCH 25.

Smith, Major, 8th Regiment Native Infantry, on duty, to Fyzabad.
Firebrace, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, on leave, to Ahmedabad.
Partridge, Surg Major, Bengal Medical Department, on duty, to Calcutta.
Pennefather, Lieutenant, 4th Hussars, on leave, to Ceylon.
Read, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery, to join, to Kirkee.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, March 22.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Surg J C Whishaw, Supt of the Lucknow Central Prison, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surg of Lucknow, during the absence on furlough of Surg Maj H M Cannon, MB, or until further orders.

Lt H Boileau, of the Beng S C, to officiate as an Asst Commr in British Burmah.

H E the Viceroy and Govr-Genl in Council has been pleased to make the following promotions in the Central Provinces Commission, consequent on the appointment of Mr C E R Girdlestone to be Resident at Nepal :—

Maj W B Thomson, Depy Commsr, 3rd class, and Offg Depy Commsr, 2nd class, to be Depy Commsr, 2nd class.
Capt M P Ricketts, Depy Commsr, 4th class, and Offg Depy Commsr, 2nd class, to be Depy Commsr, 3rd class.
Capt W S Brooke, Asst Mag and Offg Commsr of Jubbulpore, to be Depy Commsr, 4th class.
Capt H J Lugard, Asst Commsr, 2nd class, to be Asst Mag of Jubbulpore.
Capt W Vertue, Asst Commsr, 3rd class, to be Asst Commsr, 2nd class.

The following promotions in the British Burmah Commission are sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, with effect from the dates specified :—

Lt-Col. C. P. Hildebrand, Depy. Commsr., 2nd grade, officiated as Depy. Commsr., 1st grade, from 25th Oct. 1872 to 22nd Jan. 1873.
Capt. W. W. Pemberton, Depy. Commsr., 4th (Offg. 3rd) grade, officiated as Depy. Commsr., 2nd grade, from 25th Oct. 1872 to 22nd Jan. 1873.
Mr. C. J. F. S. Forbes, Asst. Commsr., 2nd grade, to officiate as Depy. Commsr., 4th grade, from 29th Oct. 1872.
Capt M. C. Poole, Asst Commsr, 3rd (Offg 2nd) grade, to officiate as Asst Commsr, 1st grade, from 25th Oct 1872.
Mr. Lewis McIver, Asst Commsr, 3rd grade, to officiate as Asst Commsr, 2nd grade, from 25th Jan 1873.
Mr. R. A. D'Perreau, Asst Commsr, 3rd (Offg 2nd) grade, officiated as Asst Commsr, 1st grade, from 29th Oct 1872 to 22nd Jan 1873.
Capt George Alexander, Asst Commsr, 3rd grade, officiated as Asst Commsr, 2nd grade, from 25th Oct 1872 to 25th Jan 1873.
Mr. W. C. Midwinter, Asst Commsr, 3rd grade, officiated as Asst Commsr, 2nd grade, from 29th Oct 1872 to 22nd Jan 1873.
Capt Malcolm Furlong, Asst Secy to the Chief Commsr of British Burmah, is re-appointed an Asst Commsr, 3rd grade, and will be graded in his former place in the Commission of that Province.
Lt Crawford B Cooke, Asst Commsr, 3rd grade, and Offg Asst Secy to the Chief Comsr, of British Burmah, is confirmed in the latter appointment.

JUDICIAL.

Under section 2nd of Act IV of 1866, and section 1 of Act XVI of 1867, the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Mr P S Melville, of the Ben Civil Service, to officiate as Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab, during the absence on leave of Mr J S Campbell, or until further orders.

Under the provisions of Act XXXII of 1857, the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to delegate to the Chief Commsr of British Burmah the powers conferred upon a Local Government by Act I of 1859, and Act XV of 1863.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

Mr. James Campbell, Asst Supt of Rev Sur, 1st grade, to officiate as Depy Supt of Rev Sur, 3rd grade, with effect from the 21st Jan 1873.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Dr. John Kirk is confirmed in the appointment of Political Agent at Zanzibar.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr R. A. Sterndale is appointed to officiate as Asst Commsr of Paper Currency in Calcutta with effect from the 7th inst.

From the 7th inst, Mr. R. W. Mathews ceased to officiate in the 3rd, Mr. H. G. Cowie in the 4th, and Mr. W. H. Dobbie in the 5th class of the Financial Department.

Privilege leave for one month, from the 1st April 1873, is granted to Mr. R. W. Mathews, Offg Asst to the Comptroller General.

Mr. H. G. Cowie, B. A., is appointed to officiate as an Asst to the Comptroller General.

Mr. R. A. Fink assumed charge of the Office of Asst to the Acct Genl, North-Western Provinces, on the forenoon of the 11th March 1873.

Furlough is granted to Mr W Waterfield, Acct Genl, North-Western Provinces, for nineteen months from the 19th April 1873, under the provisions of section 7 (c), clause 2 of Civil L ave Code; subsidiary leave is also granted to Mr Waterfield for thirty days under section 15 of the Code.

Mr C E Chapman, Depy Acct Genl, Bombay, will officiate as Acct Genl, North-Western Provinces, during the absence of Mr Waterfield, or until further orders.

Mr W E Gordon, Asst Acct Genl, will officiate as Depy Acct Genl, Bombay.

Mr T G Trevor will officiate as Asst Acct Genl, Bombay.

Mr C E Chapman made over charge of the office of Depy Acct Genl, Bombay, to Mr W E Gordon, on the afternoon of the 8th March 1873.

Mr H A Mangles is appointed to officiate as Head Commsr of the Dept of Issue of Govt Paper Currency.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Depy. Inspr. Genl. of Hospitals Charles Archer, M. D., of the Med. Dept., for six months.

H. E. the Gov. Genl. in Council is pleased to made the following appointments :—

Surg Maj. G. H. Ray, M. D., of the Med. Dept., in medical charge of the 13th Ben. Cav. (Lancers), to be a Depy Inspr. Genl of Hospitals, with temporary rank, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Depy. Inspr. Genl. of Hospitals C. Archer, M. D., or until further orders.

H. E. the Gov. Genl. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Col. O. Hamilton, Offg. Presidency Pay Master, to officiate as 1st Examiner, Pay Dept, with effect from the date of Lt. Col. H. P. Williams' departure on furlough to Europe, or until further orders.

Capt. C. A. E. S. Carter, Offg. Depy. Pay Master, Punjab Circle, to officiate as 2nd Examiner, Pay Dept, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lt. Col A. E. Osborn, or until further orders.

Lt Col C. L. Brown, Offg Pay Master, North-Western Provinces Circle, to officiate as Presidency Pay Master, vice Col O. Hamilton, on his assuming charge of the Office of Examiner, Pay Dept.

Col G. G. Anderson, Offg Depy Pay Master, North-Western Provinces Circle, to officiate as Pay Master of that Circle, vice Lt Col C. L. Brown, on his proceeding to Calcutta to assume charge of the Office of the Presidency Pay Master.

H. E. the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Calcutta Volunteer Lancers.

Lt Col (Bt Col) Montague James Turnbull, of the Ben S C, to be Major during the absence on furlough to Europe of Maj L Conway, or until further orders.

The services of Lt Col. G. C. Gore, of the R Engrs (Imperial Establishment), are placed at the disposal of the Dept of Agriculture, Rev, and Commerce.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment, subject to the officer passing an examination in drill :—

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Mr. John Hudson to be Ensign from the 12th March 1873, to complete the establishment.

The undermention d officers have been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lt Col (1st Col) Henry Mills, of the Ben S C, Depy Asst Commsy Genl, 2nd class,—for two years.

Capt John Henry Baldwin, of the Ben S C, Qr Mr, 39th (The Allygurh) Regt of N I.—for two years.

Capt Sullivan Edward Becher, of the Genl List, Infy, Adjt, 2nd Goorkha (The Sirmoor Rifle) Regt,—for two years.

Capt Edward Augustus Pemberton, of the Genl List Infy, Asst Commsr, 3rd class, and Offg 1st class, Nimar, Central Provinces, —for 20 months.

Capt George William Holdsworth, of the late third Eur Regt, 1st Wing Sub, 1st Regt of N I,—for 20 months.

The services of the undermentioned Officers of the Royal Engrs (Imperial Establishment) are placed at the disposal of the P. W. Dept :—

Lts. N. Arnott, R. de Villamil, and E. H. Cameron.

The undermentioned officers of the Royal Engrs, who have been placed under orders for duty in the Bengal Presidency, reported their arrival on the date specified.

Lt F B G D'Aguilar,—date of arrival at Bombay, 9th March 1873.

Lt A Hildebrand,—date of arrival at Bombay, 9th March 1873.

The undermentioned officer is promoted to the rank of Col by Brevet :—

Lt Col Edmund Antoine Henry Bacon, Bom S C,—3rd Dec 1872.

The undermentioned officer is promoted to the rank of Col by Bt. :—

Lt.-Col. Francis Edward Francis, Bom. Infy.—30th Jan. 1873.

The undermentioned officer has been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate :—

Lt Francis Charles Button, of the Ben S. C., 1st Squad Suby 1st Beni Cav,—for 2 years.

Dy Inspr Inspector Genl of Hospitals E B Tuson, appointed to the Bengal Presidency, having reported his arrival from England on the 1st March 1873 at Bombay, is brought on the administrative staff of the British Medical Service in Bengal, vice Depy Inspector Genl of Hospitals J P Inglis, M D, C B, transferred to the Meerut Circle of Medical Superintendence,

Surgeon Major G Anchinleck, M D will, on being relieved by Dr Tuson of the Medical Superintendence of the Allahabad Circle, revert to regimental duty.

Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 21st Dec 1871, and in consequence of the death of Lt Genl H Hancock, Bom Infy, on the 30th Dec 1872, the name of Maj Genl A Tucker, C B., Ben S C, is placed on the list of Lt Genls, and that of Maj A H Bamfield, Ben S C, on the list of Lt Cols, Indian Gradation List.

The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BREVET.

Captain Richard Beadon, Bengal Cavalry, to be Major, from 31st Dec 1872, vice Lt Genl H Hancock, Bom Infy, deceased.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Cavalry—Major C McC Cotton (20th Hussars), to be Lieut-Col. from 31st Dec 1872, vice Lt Col (Bt Col) S F Macmullen, Ben Cav, promoted to Maj Genl.

Cadre of the late 2nd European Light Cavlry—Captain A W J Montgomerie (90th Hussars), to be Major from 31st Dec 1872, vice Lt Col (Bt Col) S F Macmullen, Ben Cav, promoted to Maj. Genl.

General List, Cavalry—Lt (Bt Capt) John Baillie Ballantyne Dickson, to be Captain from 31st Dec 1872, vice Lt Col (Bt Col) S F Macmullen, Ben Cav, promoted to Maj Genl.

Cavalry—Maj (Lt Col in Staff Corps) H Forbes, to be Lieut-Col from 31st Dec 1872, vice Lt Col (Major in 20th Hussars) C McC Cotton, removed from the list of regimental Lt Cols.

Cadre of the late 1st European Light Cavalry—Capt (Lt Col in Staff Corps) F C J Brownlow, to be Major, from 31st Dec 1872, vice Lt Col (Major in 20th Hussars) C McC Cotton, removed from the list of regimental Lt Cols.

General List, Cavalry—Lt (Bt Capt) Maj Henry Court, to be Captain, from 31st Dec. 1872, vice Lt Col (Major in 20th Hussars) C McC Cotton, removed from the list of regimental Lt Cols.

Cavalry—Maj (Bt Lt Col) George Archibald Galloway, to be Lieut Col, from 31st Dec 1872, vice Lt Col. H Forbes, S C, removed from the list of regimental Lt Col.

Cadre of the late 1st European Light Cavalry—Capt (Maj in 19th Hussars) R Baring, to be Major, from 31st Dec 1872, vice Lt Col H Forbes, S C, removed from the list of regimental Lt Cols.

General List, Cavalry—Lt (Bt Capt) Frederic Wood Macmullen, to be Capt, from 12th Feb 1873, vice Capt H Coghlan, 21st Hussars, retired (*London Gazette* of 11th Feb 1873.)

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on urgent private affairs :—

Capt James Miller, of the Ben S C, 3rd Squad Officer, 1st Regt Central India Horse—for six months.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Brigdr Genl W Olpherts, C B., V C., Comdg the Rohicund District, to the Divisional Staff of the Army temporary, on the departure on leave to Europe of Maj Genl J M B F Tytler, C B., or until further orders.

Col T A Carey, of the Ben S C Commdt, 8th Regt of N I, to the Brig Staff of the Army temporarily, with the rank of Brigdr Genl, during the period Brigdr Genl W Olpherts, C B., V C., may be employed on the Divl Staff of the Army, or until further orders.

With reference to the Notification from the Government of Bengal dated the 17th March 1873, the services of Asst Surg R H Curran, Civil Asst Surg of Kamroop, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

The under-mentioned officers of the Ben S C, having completed 26 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Lt Col :—

Maj George James Dalrymple Hay, Maj George Gordon Cunliff, 20th March 1873.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. B. Byrne, Asst. Engr., 1st grade, Hyderabad, is allowed leave to Europe on medical certificate for two years.

Mr W B Farr, Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts to the Government of India at Lahore, is granted six months' leave on private affairs.

The following persons are appointed temporarily to the P W Dept in the grades specified, and posted to the Indus Valley (State) Railway :—

Mr E Behrmann, as Sub-Engr, 3rd grade, with effect from 20th Jan 1873.

Mr J Mackenzie, as Supervisor, 2nd grade, with effect from 13th Feb 1873.

Mr A A Ramsay, as Overseer, 2nd grade, with effect from 1st Jan 1873.

Mr. S Brock, Controller of Public Works Accounts, Madras, is allowed two years' furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

Mr. T. Moss, Asst Acct Genl, P W Dept, is appointed to officiate as Controller, P W Accts at Madras, with the rank of Controller, 2nd Class, 1st Grade, vice Mr. Brock.

Mr. W R Newman, Depy Controller, is appointed to officiate as Asst Acct Genl, P W Dept, with the rank of Controller, 2nd class, 4th grade, vice Mr. Moss.

Capt A J Filgate, R E, Depy Acct Genl, P W Dept, and ex officio Under Secy to the Govt of India in the P W Dept, with the rank of Controller, 2nd class, 1st grade, will hold the officiating rank of Controller, 1st class, from date of Mr. Brock's departure.

Mr. P de L'Eseaux, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Indus Valley Railway, is reduced to the rank of Asst Engr, 2nd grade.

Capt C A Sim, R E, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, Military Works Branch, is granted one month's preparatory leave from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr J M Hardy, temporary Overseer, 1st grade, attached to His Highness the Nizam's (State) Railway, is permitted to resign his appointment in the P W Dept.

Mr. J. C. Morris is appointed to the P. W. Dept. as an Asst. Engr of the 1st grade, and posted to the Indus Valley (State) Railway.

Mr. J. Steel, Ex. Eng 2nd grade, has been granted by H M's. Secy of State leave for six months on medical certificate, in further extension.

Mr. F. Moore, Depy Controller, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Auditor of the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway Accounts during Mr. Macdonald's absence on privilege leave.

Mr. H. J. R. DeSalis is appointed an Asst. Controller of the 2nd grade, and to officiate as Asst. Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts to the Government of India in Calcutta, vice Mr. Bayly.

Mr. W. G. Bayly, B. A., Asst. Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts at Calcutta, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts at Lahore, during the absence of Mr Farr, or until further orders.

Mr W G L Cotton, Offg Asst Secy, officiated as Under Secy to the Govt of India in the P W Dept from 1st to 11th March both days inclusive.

Mr C Blair, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, Agra District, Rajpootana (State) Railway, is granted two years' furlough.

Mr O H Clark, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, Mysore, is permitted to retire on pension with effect from the 21st Dec.

Capt B Blood, R E, Supt of Park and Field Train Sappers and Miners, Bengal, passed the colloquial examination in Hindoostance on the 7th Sept 1872.

Mr J Walker is appointed temporarily to the P W D as an Asst, 2nd grade, and to officiate as Asst Controller, Bengal, during the absence of Mr Moore, or until further orders.

Mr C D Berrill is appointed to the P W D as a temporary Supervisor of the 2nd grade, with effect from 1st current, and posted to Hyderabad.

Capt J P Westmoreland, R E, Controller of P W Acts, Punjab, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 24th April next, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr C T Smyth, an Asst Supt of the 2nd grade, is granted three months' sick leave from the 7th Dec 1872, under Sec 7 A of the Civil Leave Code. This cancels the two months' privilege leave granted to him from the above date by the Director General of Telegraphs.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr G J Moberly, a Supt of the 3rd grade, is allowed privilege leave for six weeks.

RAJPOOTANA (STATE) RAILWAY.

With reference to G O No. 161 E R, dated 8th March 1873, Mr Tait is appointed to officiate as Ex Engr, Delhi Division, Delhi District of Rajpootana (State) Railway, during the absence of Mr E J Martin on furlough or until further orders.

Mr Tait received charge of the Div from Mr Martin on the 8th March 1873.

NEEMUCH (STATE) RAILWAY.

Mr W Henderson, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, made over, and Capt A E Downing, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, received, charge of the Oojein Division Neemuch (State) Railway, on the afternoon of the 3rd inst.

PUNJAB ORDERS.

(*Punjab Gazette*, March 29.)

Capt T J C Plowden, Asst Commr, from the Kohat to the Peshawur district.

Lt-Col R Young, Depy Commr, having reported his return to Bombay from furlough on the 28th Feb 1873, is allowed the usual subsidiary leave to enable him to join his appointment.

Lt-Col Young is appointed to the charge of Delhi the District.

Mr W T Lindsay, B A, Professor, Lahore Government College, is appointed to officiate as Principal of that Institution, with effect from the 1st Feb 1873, vice Dr G W Leitner, proceeded on furlough.

Mr C R Stulpnagel, M A, Curator, Government Central Book Depot, is appointed to officiate as Professor in the Lahore Government College, with effect from the 11th Feb 1873, vice Mr Lindsay.

Lt-Col W P Bean, Cant Mag Rawulpindee, has obtained thirty days' privilege leave of absence.

Lt C F Massy, Asst Commr, is appointed to officiate as Cant Mag of Rawulpindee, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on leave of Lt-Col Bean.

Mr J W Gardiner, Asst Commr, from the Simla to the Montgomery district.

Mr H Priestley, Asst Commr, from the Delhi to the Simla district.

Mr Priestley is posted to the Sub-Division of Kussowlee.

Mr W M Young, Asst Commr, Delhi, is appointed to officiate as Depy Commr, Sirsa, during the absence on leave of Mr R G Melvill.

Capt A S Roberts, Asst Commr, from the Mooltan to the Bannoo district.

Mr Lewis Gordon, Extra Asst Commr, from the Kangra to the Rohtak district.

Mr R I Bruce, Asst Commr (on being relieved), from the Dehra Ghazee Khan to the Kangra district, to hold charge of the Sub-division of Kulu.

Capt C McNeile (on being relieved) from the Kangra to the Mooltan district.

Maj W G Waterfield, Depy Commr, on return from furlough, is posted to the Hazara district.

Mr J S Oliver, C S I, Dy Commr, Gurgaon, has obtained nine months' leave to Europe on medical certificate.

Mr J Frizelle, Asst Commsr, is appointed to officiate as Depy Commr, Gurgaon, on being relieved by Maj Waterfield.

Mr J McAndrew, District Supt of Police, has been granted privilege leave for three months from 15th inst, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Capt R C Hutchinson, Corps of Guides, is granted leave of absence from the 1st April to the 30th S pt 1873, to visit Cashmere.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Dehra Ismail Khan Station Order, dated 21st Feb 1873, directing Capt Swinton Browne, 6th Punjab Infy, to resume the duties of Station Staff Officer, vice Capt G Griffiths, proceeding on furlough.

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[redacted]een an American Grizzly and the East Indian ...ger as there is between a royal tiger and a ...

...gain Scotland has distinguished herself at Waterloo; not on this occasion with those terrible "grey horsemen" or by aid of her stubborn Highlanders, but by carrying North the Waterloo Cup, thanks to that brilliant and very beautiful bitch Muriel, the property of Mr. Jardine, M. P. for Dumfries Burghs. The winner is on a small scale, and is all symmetry and quality, and it was a grand performance for a puppy to beat my selection, Peasant Boy, to whom I have accorded my support for two years running, on either of which occasion he has been the runner up. It is "one of those things no fellah can understand," for on Friday morning, only four being left in the great event, Peasant Boy opened the day by winning a splendid course with Madeline, whom he led by from three to four lengths and ran right round just as he liked. Muriel met Magenta and ran an undecided, the former throughout showing better speed, but once in possession, Magenta was too clever for her, Muriel only saving herself by effecting the kill. In the second turn, however, she settled Mr. Hyslop's representative very speedily. Immense excitement prevailed when Kerse held the black English dog and the sweet wee Scotch bitch in the slips, and odds were yelled out as loudly and as fiercely as if Cremorne and Pall Mall were fighting out their Epsom memorable struggle once more on the plains of Altear. Muriel's backers eagerly snapped up all the fours to one offered against her. Owing to changing ground, the dogs had twice to be taken out of the slips. The crowd got unruly under the excitement and broke in on the running ground, completely spoiling the sport and upsetting calculations. When slipped, with Muriel leading by two lengths and taking first and second turns, the thirty thousand roared aloud, but Peasant Boy showed all his own fire and cleverness once in possession, and promised to balance the score, but the hare led amongst the people and all true coursing ceased, both animals finishing up in a ditch, Muriel getting the kill. A more unsatisfactory wind up to a splendid meeting could not have been, and for reasons which I shall presently explain. Mr. Warwick's decision was impatiently awaited by an excited and angry crowd, when he made his award in favour of the handsome daughter of Fusilier, which sent the greatest prize of the leash the first time during the past eleven years across the border, he was loudly cheered. Had he taken off his hat and declared "no go," I believe he would have suffered for it in his person, and possibly never have worn the judges' scarlet coat again. Coursing judges are supposed to have no knowledge of any greyhounds that are slipped before them when officiating in the responsible duty of deciding upon their performances. It was currently reported and accepted as true, in the absence of any denial, that Mr. Warwick had witnessed the trial spin of Peasant Boy at Vaynol Park, after the Carnarvon Coursing Meeting. As Mr. Warwick once answered a gentleman who, ignorant of coursing etiquette, asked him the names of the two dogs in the slips, by "I have nothing to do with names, Sir; I am only the judge, and should not be fit for that post if I knew anything of the animals about to contend," he should at once have given this tale an indignant denial, and his not having done so placed his judging, very unjustly I believe, under a certain amount of suspicion. All the "exhaustive analysis" of coursing tipsters has been at fault, and Dr. Mould can laugh in his sleeve at the treatment he received from Mr. Ashton Smith. Mr. Briggs has been peculiarly unfortunate, for in Blackburn, who easily defeated the winner at the last Altear Club Meeting in January, he had the best greyhound in England, and would have repeated his success of last year when Bed of Stone won the Cup for him. Having run second two seasons running, I hope to break the spell next time and to be able to give the absolute winner. Joan, a kennel companion of Muriel, divided the Waterloo Purse.

When a week's sport is thus described by a not very influential paper as one "which opened with an assemblage of turf gamblers at Birmingham, with revelations in the Court of Queen's Bench of chicken-hazard exploits in fast military circles (Mr. Jones, by the way, is not a soldier but only a magistrate and a J. P.), and with a contest in pigeon slaughtering at Monaco, can only be regarded as a week which exhibits in the most degrading light the pastimes of the idle classes of this country"—I must, in duty bound, hide my diminished head at finding myself using my pen to report such degraded abuses of valuable time, and resign my post as special correspondent to the *Bombay Gazette*. But after reading [redacted] Roseberry's speech in the House on the hors[redacted] and recalling to mind certain police court ca[redacted] days, and one we have very lately had bef[redacted]icular, I am prepared to say that a very las[redacted] of the scores of cases of embezzlement [redacted]ot so many City clerks from the dock of the Old Bailey to Millbank, cannot be traced to that "last for gold," which our detractors will have it is nourished by the tempting and insidious game of the Turf alone. Mr. B. L. Fajeon's new novel "London's Heart," and Mr. Tennyson's recent ode to the Queen, have revived this howl, and the blighted life and ruined estate of the late Marquis of Hastings is painted fresh in still stronger colours. Could not Mr. Fajeon find materials on the Stock Exchange for a sensational three volume novel, or could not the Poet Laureate write an ode to the spirit of speculation or to the Bears and Bulls of the City? We hear on all sides of that monstrous evil of betting on horse-racing, and I am not prepared to deny that it is not an evil and that it does exist to a very great extent, and so does betting on dog-racing, pigeon, and sparrow shooting. Speculating in shares is but a form of betting, and so is, as a good many Bombay merchants must be free to admit, the present risky trade in cotton, piece-goods, opium, or in any product. *Auri sacra fames* is at the bottom of it all, and it must be satisfied somehow or other; no legislation will ever stamp it out; it would be as easy to stem the tide with a pitchfork, or, to use Lord Roseberry's French saying, "to abolish rain by stopping the gutters." I am no advocate for gambling of the Clayton-cum-Jones stamp, but I like to see the saddle put on the right horse, and I say that every man has as much right to back his opinion of a horse as he has to deal in Eyre Shares, 7lb shirtings, or 30s. mule twist. If Parliament is to be forced into legislation against betting, then let it be down upon contango at the same time. While on the subject of gambling, I may mention that Captain Clayton has ceased to be a member of the Guards Club.

Mr. Edwin James has, after a patient hearing by Her Majesty's judges, been sentenced to a life-long career of despair and disgrace. Their Lordships listened patiently, and I believe at times in tears, to the suppliant and ruined Queen's counsel's practiced and powerful oratory, which, speaking from a peculiarly sensitive heart, painted in painfully vivid colours his sudden and terrible fall, his intense sufferings, his many trials, his heavy punishment, his protracted expatriation, and his absolute ruin. But even this sad recital could not turn these weavers of the judicial ermine from their clear but painful duty. He reminded those who sat in judgment how that, when he was gathering laurels thick and fast, some of them were but mere struggling stuff gownsmen, and recalled to others many an exciting contest. Had the question been one of simple private feeling he would have been reinstated, but Edwin James failed to satisfy the Bench of his innocence, and the reputation of a barrister being of such grave public importance, they felt it their duty that neither ruin, suffering, degradation, or profundity of regret should weigh their decision, and refused his application. Never was there a greater fall, and the feeling is strong that, though this decision must be accepted as just and politic, this highly gifted and distinguished man is, in this his darkest hour, entitled to our sympathy, for terribly has he been scourged for offences committed in bygone years. It is indeed sad to see the almost unrivalled advocate, the man who headed the poll for Marylebone by an overwhelming majority, and the powerful parliamentary debater, so humbled. The pinnacle from which he fell was high indeed.

A more natural excuse for breaking out of gaol than that urged by a malefactor named Henry Wilson, at the last Preston Sessions, could hardly be imagined. The prisoner had been put on some work in the barrister's room of the Preston Court House, and in the absence of the warder, he got through the window, and managed to climb to the roof of the prison—a most daring act. By getting on the roof of a lower part of the prison he dropped to the ground, and in open day, people going to and fro past the prison walls, he made his escape. On it being known, a number of warders and others gave chase and captured him. These facts having been proved at the sessions, the Chairman asked the prisoner what he had to urge in his defence, to which he replied —"Who would not escape if they had the chance? Look at Napoleon I. and III. and St. Peter. They escaped from their confinement and why should not I? Of course it is human nature." The Chairman—"An angel let St. Peter out." Prisoner—"Same with me. If a lady left the door of her bird cage open, the bird would fly away. I did the same thing; I took my *hook* because there was nobody to watch me. There was neither lock, bolt, nor bar. I had not the least trouble to get out. I saw the crowd of people outside and I thought it my duty to join them, because you know I had finished my work." The Chairman—"You broke out. There is no excuse. Have you any witnesses to call?" Prisoner—"I was by myself. I do not want any witnesses, I can tell you." So Henry Wilson got three months' additional imprisonment.

Military candour appears to be on the wane in France. According to French martial law, the only son of a widow is exempt from conscription. A youth, Napoleon Sevin, described as a savage looking young man of twenty, with bushy brown hair, low forehead, and little eyes, did not thirst for martial glory, "colours flying did *not* set him dying." Unfortunately he was not the only son of his mother and she a widow, for he had a father living, an agricultural labourer, and seeing the conscription at hand and the chance of his being called away to serve a grateful country, he determined to make his mother a widow. His father left home as usual to work, and as engaged in pruning some trees in a suburban forest, when he was shot in the back. On turning round he saw his dutiful son, gun in hand. A struggle ensued, during which Napoleon snatched the pruning knife from his father and stabbed him in several places. The poor man fell weltering in blood, and his son immediately fled and hid his gun and besmeared clothes. He thought his father was dead but he was mistaken. Recovering from his swoon, Sevin *père* managed to crawl home, and next day denounced his son. Napoleon at first denied his crime, but subsequently confessed, declaring that his desire to escape the conscription prompted him to it. The Assizes of the Seine-et-Marne have sentenced him to death without extenuating circumstances.

Kleptomania has, I regret to say, broken out in the Church. I was under the impression that this disease was only found in individuals, ladies in particular, above the common run of life. The Rev. Julius Stedwell, a German clergyman, "a man," according to his own showing, "of education and who should never have been charged," feeling desirous of changing his stockings and drawers, determined, so he pleaded, to give careless shopkeepers a lesson for tempting the evil-minded public by exposing goods outside their shops, so helped himself to a pair of drawers and two pairs of stockings. The reverend gentleman did not consider this lesson a theft, but the Clerkenwell Police Magistrate, differing from him, committed him to the sessions, there to plead his peculiar views as to tuition. In his turn he may become a pupil and probably benefit by the teaching.

On the motion of Lord Roseberry, the Prince of Wales has been added to the Committee on the scarcity of horses.

A contrivance called the Westinghouse Air Brake, which I recommend to the attention of the G. I. P. Railway authorities as being a very suitable contrivance for preventing the possibility of runaway trains on the Ghauts, was tried last week on the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway. The rails were much affected by "pig grease," yet the stops were very good both as to time and distance. At a speed of 25 miles an hour a train, unexpectedly warned by fog signals, was brought to absolute rest in 17 seconds. I remember Mr. Fox Bell conducting some interesting experiments in arresting trains on the Thull Ghaut, but they were not, I think, crowned with such highly satisfactory results. The Bombay and Baroda line was represented at the trial of the Air Brake, but not so the G. I. P. R., the more interested of the two.

Yesterday we had a very pleasant day's steeplechasing at Kingsbury, one of the very handy metropolitan meetings. Fortunately the heavy snow of Tuesday had been washed away by the rain and thaw of Wednesday, but it left the ground in very heavy condition, and the going was exceedingly holding. There was plenty of sport, though the fields were not large. Mr. Yates opened the ball by winning in a trot, by the distance of a field, on the ancient Lawrence. Then Mr. Crawshaw, another G. R., carried off the Maiden Hurdle Race on Messman by Caterer, not the roarer of the same name W. Brewty took to India. T. Anson, who in the two previous races had come violently head foremost in contact with Hendon Clay, piloted a third favourite to victory in the insignificant Selling Handicap Steeplechase, which made the backers of favourites exceeding jubilant, but they looked glum enough when, after a punishing struggle for the last quarter of a mile, Tom outlasted the Maze and secured the Hunters' Stakes, and their visages still further elongated when Lord Colney, another hot favourite with the Handicap Hurdle Race in hand, swerving against a policeman's horse, rolled over, and Oro cantered in by twenty lengths. To-day the weather is positively heavenly, and fond as I am of writing to you, Mr. Editor, I would sooner be down at Cockney Kingsbury than making copy for the *Bombay Gazette*. Rugby next week will repay me for this disappointment, and there will be rare sport, weather permitting, in the Clifton valley.

I have every reason to congratulate myself in my selections for the Grand National and Lincolnshire Handicap, for immediately the weights were published I selected Reugny for the former, and Highland Fling for the latter, at 50 to 1 and 25 to 1 respectively. To-day the horse has been backed freely at 18 to 1, and the mare, having been driven to almost any price and being absolutely friendless, is now first favourite, with backers at 100 to 9. Ryshworth and Cinderella, as I anticipated, now divide the premiership of the great Liverpool race between them, Mr. Chaplin's grand horse having been backed for immense sums, but I think still he will hardly win. Richard I., the property of Captain McCalmont, 7th Hussars, has lately found strong support from the military, but is not dangerous. If Mr. J. M. Richardson, who is the successor of poor George Eds (Mr. Edwards) among gentlemen riders, is not on Hunter, I hope to see him on Reugny. Cinderella must be regarded as very dangerous, for when the riderless Marin cannoned heavily against her last year, when she was in the act of jumping a fence, and knocked her clean off her legs, she had only three-quarters of a mile further to go and was pulling Adams out of the saddle. The Household Brigade have backed Footman to a man, and Weever thinks he has a second Emblem or Emblematic. If the course be firm good going on the day of race, Highland Fling must win the Lincoln Handicap. I still think Cremorne's chance the best for the City and Suburban, and Hurlingham ought to run into a place.

Six to five is being betted on Cambridge for the Boat Race, but the Oxonians want six to four. The former got into their outrigger to-day, and their average weight will be about 12 stone. Yesterday the Dark Blues took a spin over the long course from Oxford to Abingdon, which they accomplished at the rate of 33 strokes per minute.

THE NUMBER OF CUBS A TIGER PRODUCES AT A BIRTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I can give a little information on the subject of the number of cubs that a tigress produces at a birth. The number mentioned by the gentleman you refer to, is most exceptional. I have shot several tigresses *enciente*, and have invariably found 4 cubs inside the mother. I think my experience includes 6 or 7 instances of this. But I have never seen more than 3 alive, and that number only at the stage of extreme babyhood, before they were old enough to begin hunting with their mother. In every instance that I have met with or heard of a tigress going about with half grown cubs, the number of cubs has never exceeded two. From this you will see that my experience (small as it is) points to four as the normal number, of whom one or two are still-born, and to the number of cubs that survive extreme childhood being limited to two. The natives say that the father always eats one of his progeny! I have never heard before of a tigress or panther with six or even five cubs in litter.

P. Q.

HORSES FOR INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was much interested by the article on horses in your paper of the 20th inst. The many valuable suggestions therein contained lead me to offer you a few ideas on the same subject. I also enclose you an extract from Tippoo Sultan's Mysore Revenue Regulations concerning the breeding and rearing of horses in the Mysore country. It will show the importance attached to the subject by that ruler 100 years ago, and the prices which were then paid for suitable horses. The particular points to be noticed in these Regulations are the following, and if our rulers were to pursue the same policy, doubtless the effect would be good in increased supplies of really serviceable horses:—

1. It was *peremptory* that every district paying 1,000 pagodas of revenue should keep four brood mares.
2. Advances by the Government were to be made to trustworthy ryots having a special knowledge of horses.
3. Two stallions were sent by Government into every district to breed from.
4. The directions for feeding, rearing, &c., &c., are very distinct and clear.
5. The limits of prices to be given are clearly indicated. And these prices show that good horses were as valuable a century ago as they are now.
6. The approbation of Government for zeal in the matter of breeding horses is distinctly held forth.

I have given the extract word for word without any alteration from the old book from which it is copied.

My own opinion is, that in addition to Government offering some inducements, such as by keeping good sires in each district, which breeders could have the use of gratis, much might be done by a proper selection of horses in Australia. From pretty extensive knowledge of that country I am fully persuaded that if a certain standard as to height, age, and suitableness in other respects were fixed as regards Australian horses, and a certain price guaranteed for a term of years below which no purchases for Government purposes would be made, the supply would be constant, and the whole arrangement satisfactory. The supply of horses from Australia under some such conditions as above, would practically be unlimited. But of course Government would take care to make known widely the actual number of horses required yearly. Great attention is paid in Australia to the importation of good sires from Europe, and the sums of money which individuals have spent in endeavours to improve horse flesh in the Colonies are enormous.

By last mail under date Geelong, Victoria, January 25th—the horse report was as follows:—"A lively business was transacted in the horse department on Saturday. There was a large supply of fresh horses, the principal mob being 20 head of colts and fillies, adapted for light harness and general work from the station of Mr. John Hairnes Larpent, for which there was a good competition, and were sold averaging £8-2-6 per head—a very satisfactory price for the class to hand. Also a lot of light draught horses at from £9-2-6 to £12-15-0 per head. Ordinary hacks and light harness horses £6 to £10. There is a large demand for horses of good quality."

It should be the aim of the Indian Government to take every possible method of encouraging commerce between the Australian Colonies and India. This country could take yearly a large supply of horses, flour, wheat, preserved meats, potatoes, jams, and butter—all in abundance in the Colonies at cheap rates and first rate quality. Australia will ultimately be a large customer with India for cotton, bagging stuffs, jute, &c., &c. There are besides millions of acres of fertile tropical country in the north of Australia well watered, and literally almost uninhabited, waiting for emigration on a large scale from the overcrowded parts of India in particular, and Asia generally. If a steady stream of Indian emigration were once to set in to those northern Australian shores, the result to the commerce and productions of both countries in a few years would be incalculable.

Extract from the Mysore Revenue Regulations translated from the Persian original, under the seal of Tippoo Sultan:—

"It is ordered that in every district which pays 1,000 pagodas, the Reyuts shall keep four brood-mares. You are accordingly to select such of the Reyuts from all the villages in your district as are trustworthy men, and who understand the keeping and care of horses, and equally distribute amongst them the charge of keeping a number of mares in proportion to the jummabundy of your district. If the Reyuts shall require pecuniary assistance to enable them to purchase mares, you must let them have it at the rate of 100, 150, or 200 rupees for each. A number of horses are brought for sale to the Nurpatty Jatira, and the Reyuts may purchase and bring them from thence. Two stallions have been sent by Government into every district to breed from, and you must issue strict injunctions that all the mares shall be covered by these stallions, and not by other horses. Whenever foals are brought forth, you are to send for the owner, and advance money to him, at the rate of 100 rupees for each foal, to enable him to feed them; and you are to direct the following mode to be observed in feeding them; for the first month the foal is to be fed with three deks of milk every day; from that time till it is six months old, one light dek of butter, and one full dek of flour of vetches is to be given daily, mixed with the milk; after the end of the six months the milk is to be discontinued, and in addition to the flour of vetches and butter, two full deks of coulhee is to be given to the foal, until it has attained the age of one year, from which time the flour and butter are to be left off; and till the next year the foal is to be fed with four deks of boiled coulthee.

"During the first year the foal is to be tied with a string, and suffered to go with its dam to graze; and after that period, if it be a colt, it is to be separated from the dam, and suffered to graze by itself with a string about its neck; but if it be a filly it need not be separated from its dam.

"A brood-mare is to be fed with 3 deks of boiled coulthee every day. The foals, both colts and fillies, are to be backed and broke as soon as they have attained the age of one year and a half, and at two or three years they are to be sent to the Huzzoor for examination, when they will be purchased at suitable prices from 200 to 500 rupees each; and after deducting the sum which may, as above mentioned, have been advanced by Government, the balance will be paid to the owner.

"If a Reyut is desirous of selling his horse elsewhere, he is not to do so without the knowledge of the Aumil, and is not to take a less price than 200 rupees, but may sell him for more than that sum; and out of the price which he receives he is to pay back to Government the advance which may have been made to him. Every Aumil who shall keep up a greater number of brood mares in his district than he is required to do by this regulation, will merit the approbation of Government.

"You are desired to send all the colts which are now to be found in your district of two years old, with their owners, to the Huzzoor, that after being examined a proper price may be given for them.

"You are again desired to be strictly attentive to the orders contained in this rule, and you are moreover directed to keep a regular account of the brood-mares and foals that are with the Reyuts, and you are also to provide the food of the stallions that are given by Government, and take care that they are kept in high condition, so that they may propagate the species."

PALTAN.

BOMBAY.

SUITS IN THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.—During last month 2,549 new suits were filed in the Small Causes Court.

CLERK TO THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.—Mr. J. C. V. Johnson, clerk to the Small Causes Court, shortly proceeds to England on six months' leave.

THE MOHURRUM AT GOGO.—We see that the Mohurrum festival passed off quietly this year at Gogo, thanks to the excellent arrangements made by the police.

TORTURE.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Cooper, Second Magistrate, Rama Crushna, a cart-driver, was charged with torturing his bullocks, and was fined five rupees.

THE BOMBAY NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.—The annual general meeting of this institution will be held in the hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at half-past five o'clock this afternoon.

ARREST OF A NOTORIOUS OUTLAW.—A man named Bhyala Nathoo, a notorious outlaw, who made his escape from the Kaira jail, was arrested the other day somewhere near Kaira.

ADDRESS TO MR. CARSS.—A meeting was held last night at the Robert Money Institution to present an address to the Rev. Mr. Carss, the Principal of the Institution, on his approaching departure from Bombay

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, one Saloo Lopes was convicted of stealing certain ornaments, valued at Rs. 49, the property of Baptist Bustiano, and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.—To-night, at the Grant Road Theatre, these well-known amateurs perform the successful play of "Camaralzaman and Badoura." It is to be trusted they will get an encouraging house.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning a man named Gowrish Ally Dawood Khan, employed at the Scott Cotton Press at Colaba, had his left hand taken off by the machinery whilst it was in operation. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

TWO PROWS SUNK.—Prow No. 2244, laden with coal, sunk off the Mazagon Bunder on the evening of Sunday. The crew took to the water, and got safe on shore. Another prow, No. 1087, laden with ballast, also sunk the same day, whilst off the Moody Bay. Fortunately no lives were lost.

INCENDIARISM IN THE MOFUSSIL.—A Guzerat paper says that an outcry against the crime of incendiarism is heard from several places. It complains that the heaps of cut corn made by cultivators are ignited, and that there is scarcely a village in the district in which some cases of this detestable crime have not occurred.

BURGLARY.—A Hindoo named Mukoom Vullub, residing at Nagpada, reported to the executive police yesterday, that his house had been broken into on the previous night, a box forced open, and property worth about Rs. 80, consisting of ornaments, &c., extracted therefrom. Enquiry is being instituted by the police into the matter.

THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE'S COURT OF ORPAD.—The *Gujerat Mitra* suggests that the Subordinate Judge's Court brought from Orpad to Surat should be sent back to that place, and that Rander, Bhata, and Kadard, in the Surat collectorate, should be transferred to the jurisdiction of that Court. The *Mitra* shows at length the advantages of the arrangement it suggests.

IN a paragraph in yesterday's *Gazette* mentioning that Mr. Thomas Ormiston had withdrawn his resignation of the Presidentship of the Mechanics' Institute the reason of the withdrawal was stated by a misprint to be that the directors had "removed" the building in accordance with the terms of the lease; it should have been that the directors have "insured" the building.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Town Band at the Esplanade bandstand this evening:—

March	"Mandolimata"	Godfrey.
Polka	"Aurora"	Briggs.
Overture	"Cenerentola"	Rossini.
Valse	"Bellona"	Bosey.
Potpourri	"Semiramide"	Bressant.
Galop	"Velocipede"	W. C. Levey.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

AN INCORRIGIBLE THIEF.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Connon, a man named Samaul Cassiram, who had been several times in jail before, was charged with being found between sun-set and sun-rise loitering in a public place, without giving any satisfactory explanation of himself. Prisoner was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

SENT TO THE REFORMATORY.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Senior Magistrate, a Hindoo lad named Chowa Dugraba was charged with stealing a turban belonging to one Motiram Bhickajee. He was also charged with having in his possession a turban, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained. He was adjudged guilty and ordered to be sent to the David Sassoon Reformatory.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL BILL.—The *Bombay Summachar*, referring to the sanction recently accorded by the Viceroy to the new Bombay Municipal Bill, observes that the final success of this intensely unpopular measure in the face of a strong and universal opposition from the people, affords one more proof of the overwhelming strength of Government, and of the extreme weakness of the popular opinion, however unmistakably expressed, in this country.

THE JUDICIAL COURTS OF SURAT.—The *Surya Prakash* states that the arrangement of the judicial courts of the Surat district is not satisfactory, and urgently calls for a reform. The Small Causes Court of the place is, according to the writer, very unpopular; it must be either abolished or an appeal from its decisions must be made possible. The Subordinate Judge's Court at Surat has more work than it can get through; the work is accumulating rapidly, and it is said that about a thousand cases have fallen into arrears.

A SUSPICIOUS CASE OF DROWNING.—On Monday evening a woman named Amuria, residing on the Jail Road, returned home from her daily occupation, and went to wash her hands at a tank in front of the County Jail. A young Maratha girl, aged about four years, was seen to follow her. Yesterday morning the body of the woman was found floating in the tank, but the girl has not yet been heard of. Dr. Blaney, Deputy Coroner, held an inquest yesterday on the body, when the jury found that the woman's death was caused by her having been accidentally drowned in the tank.

THE CASE UNDER THE NATIVE PASSENGERS' ACT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Senior Magistrate, Captain Thomas Black, of the steam-ship Cingalese, was charged at the instance of Mr. J. Jervis, of the Customs Preventive Service, with having on board his ship more than thirty passengers embarked at Jeddah, being a port in the Red Sea, and not having touched at Aden, as required by section 25 of Act 12 of 1870. Mr. Peile, Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the prosecution; the defendant in person. Captain Black urged his ignorance of the law, and was fined Rs. 20.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A FAMILY AT MAZAGON.

ON Monday forenoon, Mr. H. W. Lawson's family had a narrow escape in their bungalow in Mount Road, Mazagon. Some repairs were being made on the roof of an adjoining bungalow, and the slates were piled on the top of Mr. Lawson's bungalow. The effect of this was to drive in the roof of Mr. Lawson's house, and a mass of timber and slates fell with a crash into the drawing-room, smashing every piece of furniture in the place. There were eight children in the house, and the wonder is that none of them were in the drawing-room at the time of the accident. As it was, Mrs Lawson made a narrow escape, having had occasion to enter the drawing-room for some article, just a minute or two before the roof fell in.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP INDUSTRY, 1,106 tons, Captain C. T Russell, will sail to-day in ballast for Rangoon.

THE S.S. PEHLWAN, 51 tons, Captain T. S. Gueizelar, arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Porebunder with a general cargo and fifty deck passengers.

THE S.S. SIR J. R. CARNAC, 95 tons, Captain E. C. Raffin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Carwar (21st March) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Hearn, Mr. C. Castoline, and one hundred and thirty deck passengers.

THE S.S. WIMBLEDON, 957 tons, Captain G. W. Watson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (20th February) calling at Malta, Port Said, and via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 1,335 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S.S. TANJORE, 1,150 tons, Captain A. H. Johnson, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with the China mail and the following cargo:—1,624 chests Malwa opium, 299 bales cotton, ½ cwt. ivory, 40 bales twist and sundries, and Lieutenant Pennefather as a passenger for Galle.

THE BARQUE OCEAN BELLE, 550 tons, Captain W. E. Jarvis, arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Swansea (November 14th) with a cargo of 785 tons coals. She brought Captain Stannus, chief mate, second mate, and twenty-seven seamen, crew of the ship Berenice, burnt at sea. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

THE following short causes were heard at the High Court yesterday before Mr. Justice Green:—

FRAMJEE PESTONJEE NALADAROONA V. PESTONJEE DINSHAW.

Mr. Macpherson (for Mr. Marriott) instructed by Mr. Ghandibhoy, for the plaintiff, stated that his client had received certain payments from defendant. Plaintiff resides in Calcutta and was represented here by an attorney, who did not know the exact payments made. A short postponement was, therefore, applied for. His Lordship postponed the case for a fortnight.

YUNMALEE JEEVUN V. JUGJEEVUN HEMJEE.

Mr. Pherozsha M. Mehta, instructed by Mr. Shamrao, on behalf of the plaintiff, asked for a postponement for three weeks, as the suit was likely to be settled. The Court granted a postponement for three weeks, plaintiff to give notice to defendant.

JUGUNNATH RAMCHUNDERJEE V. KHEMKURN HURDEO.

Mr. Kassinath, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, for the plaintiff, said the summons had not been served, and applied for a postponement. The case was postponed for three weeks: plaintiff to give notice to defendant.

RAO BAHADUR MUDDUN SHRICRISTNAJEE V. ROBERT JAMES ABRAHAM.

Mr. B. M. Wagle, instructed by Mr. Shamrao, for the plaintiff, a judge of the Small Causes Court, who had made over the debt to his brother, said service on the defendant had been effected by affixing a copy of the summons on the door of house No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, and also on the Court House. Defendant was a solicitor of the High Court and has been absent from Bombay for some time. Plaintiff was also a solicitor of the Court when the debt was contracted. The claim was due on an agreement dated 10th May 1870. The Court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 1,386, with interest and costs.

DEWCURN BHOJA V. LUKHMIDAS WALJEE AND ANOTHER.

The Hon. Mr. Scoble, on behalf of the Official Assignee, said the plaintiff had become an insolvent since filing the suit. He asked for a short postponement to enable the Official Assignee to see what steps he should take in the matter. The application was granted.

POONA JUSSAJEE AND OTHERS V. RAJOO BALLOO MISTREE.

Mr. Hart, instructed by Messrs. Manjsty and Fletcher, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant admitted the debt; and the Court gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 1,566, with interest and costs.

THE LONDON, BOMBAY, AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK V. MANOKCHUND TOOLSEYDAS.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendant admitted the debt and said he had inserted it in his schedule. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 8,000, with interest and costs. Execution stayed until further order of the Court.

The following cases were disposed of by Mr. Justice Gibbs:—

KEVULBHOY JAICHUND V. VENAYEK BALKRISHNA.

This was an action to recover Rs. 1,571-8-4 on an adjusted account signed by the defendant. Mr. B. M. Wagle appeared for the plaintiff, and proved service of the summons on defendant in the usual manner. A book was produced in which the defendant's account stood adjusted and bore his signature; the balance of principal on the 9th April 1868 being Rs. 1,009, which, with interest at 9 per cent. from that date, made up the amount claimed. A decree was given accordingly in plaintiff's favour, with costs and further interest on judgment.

LONDON, BOMBAY, AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK, LIMITED, V. PETONJEE DHUNJEEBOY.

Mr. Taylor appeared for the liquidators, and stated that his Lordship was familiar with the nature of these cases, from their frequent occurrence. The defendant, on whom service of summons and notice had been duly proved, was a holder of a certain number of shares of which, without exercising any oppression on the people, we have been able to increase our revenue to such a marked extent, emanates from—(here the speaker went on for ten minutes repeating what all your readers have so often seen in print before.)

The L— G—. "I *do* think, Sir Richard, and I *may* say, that I am only expressing the opinion of all who have studied the question, that the time has now come to abolish this tax, and it seems to me that there would be no difficulty in finding another tax which will, with very little trouble, bring in at least as much to the revenue as the income-tax, which I *may* say has caused the expression of so much dissatisfaction that I *do* think we should not attempt to bring it into the Budget this year. At the same time I *may* be allowed to say—At this critical moment, the lynx eyes of the Hon. Mr. H. lighted upon your humble servant, and I was compelled to leave the room somewhat abruptly. From what fell however from some of the other hon'ble members and from the general tone of the discussion, I am convinced and am ready to support my conviction by a modest wager with you, Sir or any of the readers of the "Week" (you must, of course, first get the permission of the Bengal Government to take up the bet) that the Income tax will actually disappear this year.—*Englishman's Weekly Journal.*

AFGHANISTAN.

CABUL, 3rd February.

POLICE posts have been established on all Cabul roads, and it has been directed that every traveller should obtain a passport, in order that no person may travel to disturb the peace of the kingdom.

In an English newspaper the Ameer saw a sketch of a ten-barrelled artillery gun, and ordered gun-makers to try if they can prepare guns of that description. They have prepared a gun, but it is not thoroughly perfect.

CABUL, 6th February.

General Daood Shah, who has gone with troops to Jellalabad, called on the Waziri and Khokiani tribes to give men for enlistment in new infantry regiments. They sent off their things to the independent territory, and afterwards told the General that, on account of the smallness of their numbers, they cannot spare any men from agriculture, and consequently, if some money be demanded from them in lieu of recruits, they will arrange for its payment. The matter has not been decided yet.

The dak of the Cabul Government lately arrived at Cabul in four days from Jellalabad. The Ameer became much displeased with Mahomed Hassan Khan, Meer Moonshee, and desired to assign the superintendence of this department to Azizulla Khan, son of Shahgassi Nazim, Peshawuri, but afterwards allowed the matter to drop and allowed the Meer Moonshee to superintend the dak as usual.

In Bahsud Hazara some one killed nine persons in a house at night; as the murderer could not be traced, the Governor, Mahmud Khan, demanded from the Ulas three thousand five hundred rupees for each murdered man as ransom, that is Rs. 32,000. The Ulas appealed to the Ameer, and His Highness told them that they should discover and deliver up the murderer, otherwise they will have to pay ransom money according to the Mahomedan Law.

SIR H. RAWLINSON ON CENTRAL ASIA.

ON the 24th, at the fortnightly meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, a distinguished company, including the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Lawrence, Lord Houghton, and Sir Thomas Fremantle, assembled to hear the President, Sir Henry Rawlinson, on the question of the proposed boundary between Afghanistan and the States of Central Asia.

Sir H. Rawlinson, before proceeding to the business of the evening, paid a tribute of respect to the memory of Captain Maury, the distinguished American hydrographer, who was an hon. member of the Society, and briefly referred to the communications that had been received from Sir Bartle Frere's mission at Zanzibar. The hon. gentleman, in the course of his remarks, referred to a large map of the Central district of Asia and of the vicinity of the Oxus, to show the position of the frontier in dispute. He said it was a misnomer to talk about it as the new frontier of Afghanistan, for all that had been done was simply to define and recognise the old frontier, as originally arranged between the Government of India and the Government of Cabul. The history of the frontier districts of Badakshan and Wakhan was simply that they had been for a long time in a state of uncertain dependency between the Usbegs and Afghanistan until 1859, when Dhool Mahomed fairly overran and occupied them; and since then they had been fairly incorporated with his empire. All we had had to do was to define these integral parts of his territory. A geographical question of their limits had arisen from the Russians declaring them to be beyond the control of Afghans. When the limits had been defined between the Government of India and the Ameer of Cabul, and sent home, he had seen that there were certain irregularities of the frontier which would be difficult of adjustment if that line was retained, and he had suggested modifications, which had not yet been adopted by the two Governments. The hon. gentleman proceeded to explain that the allegation of the Russians rested simply on a pretender to the chieftainship of Wakhan being a fugitive, and that if the authority of the Afghans were admitted it would bring the Wakhan frontier into immediate proximity with the Russian possessions. He then showed that fugitive pretenders to the chiefships of the little states in the district was the normal condition of things, and that the erroneous geographical idea of the Russian general in command out there, and, through him, of his Government, arose from a total hallucination on the subject of the geography of the frontiers of the countries in question. Reading from a paper written by himself in the *Edinburgh Review*, he showed that these spurious ideas of the geography of the district arose from fabricated accounts of the country between Cashmere and Turkistan, prepared by a German named Klaproth, who had swindled both the Russian and English Governments by his pretended travels, which were founded on the itinerary of a Chinese expedition that took place about a century since. This expedition described the countries that were passed through, including the valley of the Oxus, where fifty square miles of territory were given to a number of Chinese officers to describe, each of whom prepared a map of the space entrusted to them, and these squares being handed over to the Chinese cartographers, a completed map was drawn. It so happened, however, that the cartographers turned round the square containing Badakshan and Wakhan, altering their position by 90 deg., making the river which Lieut. Wood found running south appear to run east and west, and the valley of Wakhan, which runs east and west, appear to bend north and south. This error was adopted by Klaproth; and as a consequence the Russians, referring to his spurious descriptions and map, supposed Badakshan and its dependency Wakhan to be 100 miles further to the north of its true position, and that was the reason they said they could not allow Wakhan to be controlled by Afghanistan. The hon. gentleman then proceeded to describe the country, of which we have a very accurate idea from the surveys and observations of native gentlemen, showing its mountainous, desolate character, traversed by a river which runs with tremendous impetuosity, and inhabited by an independent warlike people that have successfully resisted every attempt at domination from the times of the Greeks down to the

in the diagram map of Persia exhibited to the Geographical Society on Monday fortnight. Both Major St. John and Major Lovett are accomplished surveyors, and have laid down all their principal points from astronomical data. Major St. John has added to these an immense number of observations for latitude in Southern and Western Persia, made whilst in charge of the Persian telegraph lines; and when we add that we owe chiefly to the same officer the first accurate comparison by telegraph of the longitude of Greenwich with that of Teheran, and of the latter with Kurrachee and Madras, we think we have said enough to justify our belief that the geographical work done by the gentlemen mentioned is of no ordinary value. So far as mere discovery is concerned, we learn for the first time of the existence of mountains in Southern Persia rivalling Mont Blanc in height, but hitherto ignored or incorrectly laid down upon all maps of great, well-marked ranges of mountains where, upon existing charts, but irregular, short chains are depicted, and of towns the real position of which is 50 miles or more away from that in which they have been represented.

The scientific results of the mission are by no means confined to geography. We have already mentioned that Mr. Blanford was despatched with Major St. John's party as geologist and naturalist, a position which he had formerly occupied in the Abyssinian expedition. Mr. Blanford gave a short account of the principal results of his journey to the Geographical Society. In geology he had been able to add considerably to what was previously known of Southern Persia; and he had made a collection of animals largely exceeding any previously brought from the same country. To this collection was added another previously made by Major St. John chiefly in Southern Persia. We are informed that the members of the various missions are now engaged in working out the results of their labours, and we can only express a hope that, when ready, a full account of their researches may be presented to the public in a useful form. Unless we are mistaken, the results of the late expedition, geographical, geological, and zoological, exceed any obtained by previous missions in Persia, even by the great Russian expedition under Count Khanikoff. We think it is due to the Government of India, to our position in Asia, and to the gentlemen engaged in the exploration of Eastern Persia, that a full account of all their journeys and discoveries should be published in proper form. Nothing would be a better answer to the slur sometimes unjustly cast upon the Government of India of neglecting the exploration of the countries beyond its frontiers; nothing could serve better to show the scientific work done by our countrymen in the East.—*Asiatic.*

RUSSIAN DIFFICULTIES IN TURKISTAN.

(*Times.*)

It must surprise well-informed Russians to find how commonly it is taken for granted in this country when discussions arise on the Central Asian Question that Russia could do us this or that injury if she would. Behind the assumption there lurks, indeed, the self-complacent British view that in the long run we should get the best of any quarrel, and inflict more than we had suffered. But it is usually assumed that in the first instance, Russia would be found well equipped and organized, all ready to deliver a damaging blow, and that she is only deterred from this course by a wise apprehension of its ultimate consequences.

The truth is that while we know our own difficulties and weak points, we know comparatively little of the Russian, and from the habit in these discussions of talking of Russia as the attacking party, come to consider her as always ready to attack. But this is by no means the Russian view, or, at least, the view of well-informed Russians. Ask one of these what he thinks of Russia's possessions in Central Asia—of Turkistan, for instance, and whether it is such as to justify any very eager desire for further conquests? He will tell you that of late years the Turkistan budget has shown a rapidly increasing excess of expenditure over income, and that the present excess is over 40,000,000 roubles or 9,000,000*l.*, roughly estimating the rouble at 3*s.* He will also confess, if he has the candour to tell all he knows, to the still more serious evil that Russian rule is becoming more and more unpopular in Turkistan, and that, in case of a war, English gold might work there the same sort of trouble for Russia that we are always expecting Russian gold to work for us in India. What makes this state of affairs all the more discouraging for Russia is that both the excessive expenditure and the unpopularity are due chiefly to her well-meant, if ill-advised, efforts to introduce into Turkistan her own civilization. The natives do not appreciate or even comprehend these efforts. "I could understand," said one of them, with charming *naïveté*, to a high Government official, "your tormenting us in order to get at our money, but why in the world should you torment us in order to get rid of your own?" By "tormenting" he meant introducing the elaborate European machinery of administration, which is about as much suited to the native tastes and habits as European dress. This is, in fact, just the sort of difficulty we have to encounter in India, when we attempt, for instance, to introduce some new sanitary regulation, which suddenly debars the Hindoo from some favourite form of uncleanliness, which he and his ancestors have enjoyed for centuries. Besides, the Russian conquerors are not even in unity among themselves. They are passing through much the same phase as the East India Company, went through, when they in vain struggled against the ambitious policy of too powerful proconsuls. Not a few of those warlike movements in advance, which Englishmen naturally enough attribute to a settled system of aggression and aggrandisement on the part of the Government of St. Petersburg, are really made by unmanageable Generals, not only without, but sometimes even in defiance of its wishes—nay, of its express orders. It was thus that, after he had formally pledged himself not to make another step in advance, a Russian General took possession of Samarkand and Kouldja. The Home Government gave strong proofs of its displeasure at the aggressive Policy which led to the conquest of Tashkend, but when the General responsible for it was recalled, his successor pursued it by seizing Khojend, while another General, who had opposed and condemned the capture of Tashkend, practically contradicted himself by occupying, the very same year, Oura-Tylee and Djusak. The plea of all these Generals is the same as that once urged by our own Indian Viceroys, that constantly changing exigencies, military and political, of which the Home Government cannot properly judge, make it impossible for them to remain stationary; that they must either advance or recede, and that of the two evils the less is to advance. They have, too, their counter-charges against the Home Government, and are almost as adverse as the natives themselves to what they consider its system of over-administration. The admirers of General Tchernaieff, formerly Governor-General of Turkestan, declare, for instance, that if his more practical and simpler system of administration had not been changed, the Russian Cabinet would not be now cudgelling their brains to find remedies for the heavy deficit in the annual budget, and for the growing unpopularity to which we have already referred. They maintain that, but for the fussy interference of the St. Petersburg officials, every fresh annexation might be paid, as they hold it ought to be paid for, out of the revenues of the territory annexed, and they point to the system adopted by General Tchernaieff in Turkestan as an illustration of what should everywhere be done. According to their account, the great secret of his success was the care he took not to allow the Russian to override the native system of administration. As administered by him, the conqueror's code did not so much override that practised for centuries by the conquered, as supplement, where desirable, its deficiencies, while not superseding or clashing with it. The natives were encouraged to resort to the Russian system, but as little as possible compelled. Whenever, indeed, their habits of life came into inevitable collision with any of the vital principles of civilization, the latter were enforced with a vigour that compelled at least acquiescence and respect. No concession was made, for instance, to any national habits incompatible with the security of life and property, which were placed under the special protection of Russian military tribunals. The abolition of slavery and serfdom was also insisted on. But in minor matters the native tribunals were allowed to work on in their old-fashioned way, with the sole difference that a Russian tribunal worked alongside of them, to which the natives might resort if they pleased; and there being little or nothing in this arrangement to interfere with their cherished customs, or wound their national pride, they were not slow in finding out the superiority of the new over the old tribunals, and before very long resorted to the last almost solely for the settlement of tribal or family disputes, with which strangers are comparatively incompetent to deal. The political success of this system of non-intervention, or judicious intervention, was, according to its advocates, signally shown when, during the Boutak of Expedition in 1859, the Kirghiz of Khiva and the independent Turkomans spontaneously called for Russian interference to arrange their difficulties, and again, in 1863, when the same demand was made to General Tchernaieff by the Kirghiz of Khokan as he was conducting a reconnaissance in Turkestan. Its financial success was shown by a due adjustment of expenditure to revenue.

But in 1866 General Tchernaieff was recalled, and the new system introduced into Turkistan, which his partisans hold responsible for financial and political failure. We are bound to say that it seems to have been introduced with the best possible intentions, the dominant idea being to give the new Provinces of Russia the same advantages as those of the old. The natives had blessings showered upon them which would have made them happy indeed, *sua si bona norint*. A careful separation was made between the political and the judicial administration of the country—a separation of vital importance to States sufficiently civilized to take proper advantage of it, but in Turkistan involving the erection of new tribunals, which it was intended that the natives should administer for themselves, but which they did not know how, or even care, to administer. They were all at the same time declared equal in the eyes of the law—another still greater boon if they had been capable of appreciating it, but the chief result of which was to disgust and alienate the powerful classes with whose time-honoured privileges it interfered, and who wielded a prescriptive influence over public opinion. Political and municipal privileges were conferred on men of humble station, who had hitherto been content with obedience, tempered by routine, to some traditional chief, and in return for these embarrassing and unwished-for privileges there were imposed, as in Europe, still more unwelcome responsibility and duties. As the ignorance and apathy of the natives made their proper discharge of these duties impossible, Russian officials had to be multiplied to prevent the new system from falling through, the natural results being, first, a heavy additional expenditure, and, secondly—what was a still graver evil,—perpetual collisions between the natives, especially native magnates, and a petty class of officials, exposed by poor pay to the temptation of taking bribes, and in other points by no means of a kind to inspire respect for their country or creed. Even at St. Petersburg the name "Tachkentien" has become a by-word of contempt to denote very much what in America is meant by "carpet-bagger," and it is easy to imagine the strange mixture of hatred, fear, and contempt with which the Turkistan chiefs look upon a foreigner and a Christian, who, manly born, underbred, and corruptible, has yet the power to thwart and harass them. But, perhaps, the most singular feature of the new system is that, in one all-important respect, it has produced exactly the opposite effect to that which it had specially in view. It was intended to introduce among the natives the advantages of self-government, political and municipal, as practised in civilized States, but it has—owing, no doubt, in great measure, to their own fault—really diminished their opportunities for self-administration, by throwing them into the hands of the "Tachkentiens." It is a curious commentary upon the character of the new system that its blessings could only be bestowed upon the Kirghiz of Orenburg with the help of the bayonet. What Macaulay, in his censure of Frederick the Great's mania for over-administration, says about human nature generally is especially applicable to Oriental races. They can contrive to put up with a tyrant, but a busybody they cannot tolerate.

PROFESSOR NEWMAN ON THE DUTY OF SUICIDE.

(*Spectator.*)

Professor Newman declares that he feels no hesitation in asserting suicide to be sometimes a *duty*, and he intimates that this opinion is somewhat widely spread amongst cultivated persons, but suppressed from the odium attaching to the profession of such opinions. We attribute very little importance to scattered expressions of opinion of this kind from persons who have not weighed the whole question in all its bearings, and whose imagination is probably greatly influenced by the painful impression produced by a mere individual case of hopeless suffering. All it seems to us to show is, what we have long known, that the importance attached to visible utilitarian consequences as compared with the awe excited by spiritual instincts, is rapidly increasing, and that irresponsible individual opinion is much more apt to be hasty now in under-estimating the weight to be attached to unreasoned recoils from unnatural acts, and in over-estimating the argument from calculable and visible results, than it used to be. Probably, however, the very persons whom Professor Newman has found half favourable to suicide or to the policy of extinguishing the life of sufferers in whose case there is no hope, would not only shrink from backing their opinion, as Mr. Tollemache and Professor Newman have done, by a publicly avowed conviction, but would find on reconsideration that theirs was not a conviction at all, but a hasty impulse of pity for the suffering involved in a particular case. However, in the present article we wish to limit ourselves strictly to the subject of suicide. We observe that Professor Newman really implies much more, when he suggests that the Commissioners who visit lunatic asylums should be consulted as to the humanity of putting a term to hopeless sufferings; and when he refers to the very natural wish of the friends of persons "suffering agony or even delirium and painful delusions without hope" that the end may come soon, as testimony in his favour. In both cases, the testimony is evidently germane only to the vindication of the policy of extinguishing the life of others. An insane, delirious, or lunatic patient is just one whom it would be a mockery to consult about his own fate; while the hopeless paralytic, whose power of communicating with the external world is at an end, *could* not be consulted. Professor Newman, therefore, must hint at legalising, not merely voluntary and deliberate suicide, but the termination—by relations or friends—of the sufferings of others, and we pointed out last week what we confess we think an unanswerable argument against that course. As it is obvious, however, that the strength of the position of the Euthanasianists lies in the case of suicide deliberately decided upon by a mind in possession of its reason, and if it fails, there will be little chance for them of success in their advocacy of the benevolent murder of patients unable to give a rational consent, we will confine what we have to say to-day strictly to the discussion of Professor Newman's position,—that suicide may be right or even a positive duty, and, of course, that in such cases it is simply wrong to interpose the veto of the law, and the moral opprobrium which the veto of the law carries with it.

Professor Newman's conviction of what he regards as the right or even the occasional duty of suicide is grounded, of course, on the serious sacrifices which are sometimes required from those who are not, or, at least, would not otherwise be, in any danger of death, in order to prolong, and that sometimes very slightly, the lives of those who are. He gives us two instances:—In travelling rapidly through forest or desert countries, if the health of one of the party fail, either all must seriously endanger life, perhaps all perish, through waiting to help him, or they must leave him behind, helpless, to encounter a still more certain death. Now in such cases the sufferer sometimes begs to be killed lest he perish by a much slower and more painful death, that of starvation, or by the attacks of wild animals. Are you to sacrifice the lives of all to no purpose for his sake? or to leave him to a certain death, yet refuse to shorten the pain of that death? or to sanction his suicide? Again, Mr Newman puts a case, not nearly so strong on its humane side, but intended, we suppose, to be stronger on the side of duty, of an aged man dying of a slow disease which wears out the health of those who tend him, though that health is far more important to the happiness and future prospects of those who sacrifice it, than the brief prolongation of a worn-out life can be to the happiness of the invalid, and he says boldly, "I (for one) look with horror on allowing tender kinsfolk to sacrifice youthful health in order to add days or weeks to my life, when worn out." In other words, he declares it would be the *duty* of such an invalid to liberate his nurses by putting an end to his own life. Now surely it is obvious that in the former case—that of the sick traveller in jungles or deserts,—there is no new ethical element at all which is not present in almost all cases of proposed suicide. The really delicate question is that which bears upon the duty of abandoning the sick man rather than throwing away apparently the lives of all by delaying the march; but that is not a question of the morality of suicide, it is a question of a conflict of duties of a very impressive kind; and the decision that would be right for one such party of explorers might very well be wrong for another,—a great deal depending on the sort of type between the different members of it. It is both natural and, no doubt, a duty to risk a far greater danger for one to whom there is a very close tie, than any it would be natural or a duty to risk for a comparative stranger to whom you have no intimate ties of feeling at all, while there may be very close ties to those interested in your welfare at home. But even if the question be determined in favour of abandoning the sick man to his fate at his own request, there is no advance at all towards the solution of the question of the right and duty of suicide. If suicide is right for an invalid suffering from hopeless disease at home, it is right here. If it is wrong for such an invalid it is wrong here. The mere heightened terrors of a lonely, desolate, and perhaps horrible death can make no difference of kind in the problem. The agony may be worse than agony of cancer and frequent delirium combined, but if it is right to endure the one agony patiently, it is right to endure the other. It is impossible to say in such a case that it is a man's *duty* to cut short his own life. He is clearly showing far more fortitude and trust in waiting for death than in anticipating the end of his own pangs. Whatever else you said of a man who had endured to the end the lonely agony, no one would say of him that he had failed in his duty, that he *ought* to have sooner ended his own sufferings. There will always be a hesitation and a doubt about the motives of the man who terminates his own sufferings; there will never be any about the motives of him who suffers on bravely to the end.

But Professor Newman grounds the motive of the second case of suicide he puts, distinctly on the disinterested obligation of your duty to others. You *ought* not, he says, to let tender kinsfolk sacrifice youthful health in order to add days or weeks to a worn-out life. And he cordially approves of the high sense of duty shown, in his opinion, by the friend who, as he has reason to believe, "withdrew himself from life somewhat prematurely by means of chloroform." Now, first, that sense of duty, if it were one, would surely be a very revolutionary sense of duty, supposing it were to spread much amongst the people. Where is the distinction between the duty of liberating anxious friends from painful and for their particular purpose, fruitless demands on their strength and health, and the duty of our helpless pauper population of diminishing the pressure of the rates on the poorer ratepayers, by a similarly disinterested act of abdication? If such an act be a duty at all, it must surely be a duty for every man to calculate whether he is more burden, or more help and pleasure, to the world in which he lives, and if he decides that he is the former, then in case he can remedy the mischief by no other mode, he should accept the duty of suicide. Here is a stringent mode indeed of providing for the unproductive classes by early educating their sense of duty. If a sick man is surrounded by "tender kinsfolk," he is, at least, at whatever loss of health and happiness to them, exercising some of the very highest affections and virtues,—disinterested love, patience, and self-sacrifice. But the wretched paupers who are not surrounded by tender kinsfolk at all, who see no good arising out of their sufferings, and who may know that they are costing much to fellow-suffers, not more able to bear the burden than themselves—would not they be bound even more than the aged invalid whose case Professor Newman considers so clear, by the same rule? If, then, there is to be a duty of suicide, it would surely be a duty by no means exceptional. It would be a duty affecting all who believed themselves to be, on the whole and without remedy a burden and trouble to their fellow-creatures, instead of a blessing. Indeed, we are clear that if life is not to be regarded as a trust which we have no right to lay down, either merely at our own discretion or only because we think that it is the cause of more pain than pleasure to our fellow-creatures, a totally new and most dangerous class of questions, which might acquire a most serious significance for any nation that entertained them, would at once arise. If there be such a thing, as Professor Newman thinks, as the duty of suicide at all, it is a duty of enormously wide sweep, for it is hardly too much to say that a considerable portion of every population on the globe might have quite as much reason as his aged invalid to think themselves a mere burden on the face of the earth, a cause of irremediable sorrow to others and no cause of joy to themselves. And once let the duty turn on such a doubtful subjective balance of considerations, and where would this stream of apparently inexpensive, but ultimately costly spiritual emigration end? Does Professor Newman think that people would be deterred from suicide by a registrar's refusal to grant a *bene decessit* in their case, if they had once got rid, by the help of the law itself, of all scruple as to the morality of self-destruction?

But, next, to go a little nearer the root of the question, the fallacy, as it seems to us, in the assertion that a man ought to shorten his own life in order to defeat the tenderness and abridge the self sacrifice of his kinsfolk, lies here,—that it denies the duty to live in itself, as distinguished from the duty of doing good to others and ourselves. Indeed there seems to be no reason why, if that be so, it would be otherwise than a noble act for the heir to a great fortune and estate, who was persuaded that this younger brother would fill it inestimably better than himself, but that nothing would persuade him to fill it during his own lifetime, to make a vacancy by suicide. It would be said very justly that a man could not know enough of his own and his brother's qualifications to decide on this so positively, that it would be great presumption, and putting himself in the place of Providence, to do so. No doubt; but that applies also, though perhaps in a less degree, to the case of the suicide who puts an end to his life to save his kinsfolk from sacrificing their health and happiness. How does he know that the sacrifice of his life will not prematurely stop up some vein of affection and self-denial in the character of some of those kinsfolk, of the importance of which he had no knowledge? Professor Newman's and Mr. Tollemache's theory is founded really on the belief that man is as good a judge of the time to terminate his life as he is of its other duties,—that his conscience can tell him as clearly when he should take the step into the next world as when he should take any specific step in this. We hold on the contrary that God sets limits to our judgment and conscience where He sets a limit to our sight. We cannot choose *as a duty* to go into a world into which we do not even know the conditions of right entrance. We cannot say that between the duty of fortitude for ourselves and for others and the duty of taking a leap in the dark, the latter is the higher. There *is* a clear duty to be fulfilled in bearing misery well ourselves, while we are miserable and also even in enduring with humility to be the cause of pain and suffering to others, where God has granted us no mode of alleviating it except a leap in the dark against which even nature rebels. The reaction against the theology which makes obedience and submissiveness the first of virtues, goes much too far, when it encourages us to take into our own hands the discretion of giving up life itself,—on the strength of a blind and probably worthless calculation of the profit and loss account which the remainder of life is likely to yield.

"SEEING LIFE."

(*Globe.*)

A melancholy significance of a special kind might be attached to this phrase at the moment, from a cause ascribed for the freak of a "gentleman's son" who died suddenly at Liverpool in the police force. Without desiring to dwell on the probable romance involved in the statement, it may be worth while to see how far the term can now be applied to people within or own view and recognition. In the first place, we are rather prone to congratulate ourselves that we have improved in our young men since the days of Tom and Jerry, and Bob Logic. We are supposed even to have got rid for ever of the later school in which dissipated lads graduated, and which was described with almost noisome fidelity by such authors as Albert Smith. And there are supposed to be many strong reasons for a comfortable, self-complacent creed of the kind. Numerous Acts of Parliament have been passed to make us good. Casinos are shut up, a kind of supervision is exercised over dramatic representations. The Society for the Suppression of Vice is exceedingly active in its mission. The late restaurants have been abolished. Even the old-established chop and kidney house, which real gentlemen were supposed to frequent, is in the Bankruptcy Court, and altogether, it is almost impossible for the most ardent votary of pleasure, as the novelists say, to enjoy himself about town once the clocks have marked the hour of midnight. Seeing life, however, means the pursuit of a low career and a tendency to ignoble and silly amusements. These are to be found still in abundance by those who seek for them. There are yet shabby mysteries of rascaldom in the West-end of London for the delectation or instruction of those who lay themselves out to "see life." And in point of fact, the manner in which the haunts are baited by the cunning organisers for the nincompoops who patronise them, shows how thoroughly the promoters believe in the inherent bad taste of a proportion of the rising generation. There are, for example, to mention a definite, but comparatively harmless illustration of our meaning, half a dozen or more "Sparring cribs" in full work at the West-end. These places are presided over, of course, by retired boxers; the usual company consists of broken-down touts, Welshers, Haymarket thieves and sham fighting men, who attend fairs and races. On certain occasions the "cribs" are honoured, however, by much more aristocratic spectators and performers. There is quite a rage amongst some of our golden youth for acquiring the noble art—an ambition which may be enjoyed or cherished without following it up into a Saturday night encounter with scoundrels in obscure taverns. In these retreats young men suppose they are seeing life, as if it were an essential part of a useful or a polite education to be acquainted with the manners and language of a pack of idle, intemperate ruffians, who are only one degree, and that but temporarily, perhaps, removed from the criminal classes. Seeing people hanged was a mode of seeing life in the good old times. In a magazine for July, 1783, now before us, we have under the head of "Execution Intelligence," narrating the execution of five criminals, "while a great concourse of spectators were assembled, the first person who appeared upon the scaffold on Wednesday morning was Mr. Boswell, followed by Sir Joshua Reynolds. A servant of Burk's, one Peter Shaw, was, it would seem, hanged on that occasion. Later on, it will be remembered, Lord Tom Noddy and his friends, Sir Carnaby Jonks and Lieut. Tregooze, made a party for a similar species of entertainment. We have, it may be admitted, got the better of this barbarous propensity. The same sort of feeling, however, craves for gratification in the tricks of reckless acrobats on the trapeze, and, until recently, in the carrying of infants over perilous heights on a single wire. Seeing life, so far as it implies the sinking of social condition in order to enter low company, is not at all an unknown practice. Legal innocents, who require statutes for their protection, are much addicted to this amusement. They see a great deal of life indeed, through bill discounters and other familiars, who engage to supply them with money to spend. Tony Lumpkin has not disappeared quite from country places either, and Tony, younger son of the squire, will be found at the "Jolly Pigeons," conversing with boon companions after his own mind, or it may be at the Railway Tavern—not the Three Jolly Pigeons; but the type of creature is little changed since the days of Goldsmith. Is it not seeing life to play cards in railway carriages, to be provided with dice in your pocket, to frequent music halls and other gay saloons? We may, for our consolation, decide indeed that the rake of dubious quality—the latter-day Moloch—is not so openly tolerated or smiled at amongst us as his predecessors. The farce or comedy uncle, who "was a young dog himself once," is gradually passing out of currency. Many accepted phrases, and proverbs implying all that may be implied by asserting that "young men will be young men," are also beginning to be analysed and discredited, and not used so unhesitatingly by those who do not stop to consider the full meaning of them. Charles Surface saw a great deal of life, and is responsible for a certain amount of forbearance socially displayed towards his most feeble and distant imitators. We no longer so often hear our elders relate the anecdotes of personal rascality which their elders by all accounts were uncommonly addicted to exchanging. Old Major Pendennis could brag of not being straightlaced—straightlaced being the euphemism employed. Probably a great many legends of this character were altogether as mythical as the reminiscence of Justice Shallow. "Lord, Lord," remarks Falstaff, "how subject we old men are to this vice of lying This same starved justice hath done nothing but prate to me of the wildness of his youth, and the feats he hath done about Turnbull-street, and every third word a lie, duer paid to the hearer than the Turk's tribute." We need not go into the depths or gutters, after all, to see or study life. We may leave these adventurous expeditions now to special reporters, to novelists hunting for something that harrows and something that will read new, to policemen. We know that Bohemia is no longer picturesque, that Alsatia is merely squalid, that a rough or a garrotter has no resemblance to the operatic Captain Macheath or Mat o' the Mint. And yet, with a notion of realising books, as it were, no doubt people have offered to explore slums and see life. As for that other "life," the life of late hours, flash bars, drugged champagne, idiom extravagance, and complete degradation, few are the better for seeing it unless those who come away after a single experience with the conviction that even from a mere common-sense point of view, happiness does not consist in drinking bad liquor in vile company, up a back alley, in momentary terror of being pounced upon by constables.

FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

We learn from *Le Follet* that the artistes and modistes have prepared all their articles de toilette as if confident that March would not be behind them in realising their hopes. The colours used in these toilettes are much the same, but of a lighter shade than those worn lately. The evening tints are more decided and brilliant; but the materials and designs and the pattern used with them, are decidedly novel in style and cut. There is an evident tendency to flowing draperies and unbroken lines; we are rapidly leaving the "Louis XV." epoch for the older ones, even so far back as "Henri II." At the present moment the magnificent brocades and damasks, the moires and satins, are exactly suited to this style; but as the season advances, and muslins and such diaphanous fabrics are in the ascendant, the genre "Louis XIV." and "Louis XV.," so much more adapted to them, will again return to favour. Brocaded silks are very much worn. Almost all the new silks introduced have some pattern—stripes, flowers, or fancy designs. Even if the greater part of the toilette is of a plain material, either moire, brocade, or some étoffe à desseins, is used to ornament it. A great many dresses are cut en "Princesse," the bodice and skirt in one. In some of these dresses the pouffs are made in the skirt. The "Médicis" dress is cut together, but is square in the bodice, with an upright frill round the opening. The outer dress is the brocaded one. Waistbands are much in vogue just now, and will continue to be so during the summer. They are worn with or without a sash or basque. There are innumerable ways of wearing sashes; certainly, the least elegant, though the newest, is fastened in front, the loops, of course, being pendent. A long lace scarf, or scarf of figured net, edged with lace, is a very becoming addition to a young lady's wardrobe. Most of the walking dresses this month will be made with round skirts and long polonaises. For the days on which this would be to cold, a small round pelerine, cut open at the shoulders, and fastened there with a bow or ornament, will be much worn; also the fichu "Herriere." Light silk dresses for young married or single ladies will be trimmed with muslin, flounces, plaitings, or bouillonnes, edged with lace. The evening-dresses are worn very low without they are intended for dancing. For ball-dresses a mass of flowers will be worn, principally in long trails, round the pouff, heading the flounces, or serving to raise the tunic. Powdered hair has been worn at some of the balls by ladies whose high position in society is only equalled by their perfect taste. The hair must, of course, be dressed in one of the modes in use when powder was the fashion.

NOTICES.

BRISTOW, EDMONDS & WILLIAMS,
(Late BRISTOW & EDMONDS,)
PERFUMERS, FANCY SOAP MAKERS,
AND DRUGGISTS,
ALSO
GENERAL BRUSH MAKERS,
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT,
5, BISHOPSGATE AVENUE, CITY, E.C.,
LONDON,
(Established nearly 100 Years,)
So well known for their
ESSENCE OF PEPPERMINT, ESSENCE OF JAMAICA, GINGER, and their JAMAICA and MARROW POMATUM. These preparations are unique and unrivalled.
MANUFACTURERS OF
SEIDLITZ AND SODA POWDERS,
Specially for India, China, and the East.
CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,
In bottles of various sizes.
COLD CREAM, BEAR'S GREASE and CIRCASSIAN CREAM, Rose, Jasmine and Macassar Oils, Lavender Water, and Eau de Cologne.
ESSENCES, BOUQUETS and NOSEGAYS for the Handker, chief in great variety, including Ess. Bouquet, Jockey Club, Millefleur and Ylang Ylang.
FRENCH ESSENCES AND POMADES.
Liberal terms to Merchants and large Shippers.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT, or ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

Wilkinson's Bronchio-Thoracic Lozenges.
Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic and Liver Pills.
No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large. They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.
Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.
Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.
Bombay:
Wholesale and Retail Agents. Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort. Poona.
And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.
THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.
The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.
Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising at their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.
And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.
Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

BANKS.

DEUTSCHE NATIONALBANK,
BREMEN.
Capital—15,000,000 Ths. (£2,250,000 Sterling).
LONDON BANKERS.
ANGLO-AUSTRIAN BANK: J. HENRY SCHROEDER & Co.
The Bank draws Bills of Exchange on their Head Office in Bremen and on their London Bankers, and purchases approved Bills on the Continent and Great Britain at the best current rates of the day.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents in Bombay.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
The Current Rates of EXCHANGE are:— Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight ..... 1s. 11 3/8d. do.
" 3 do. ..... 1s. 11 1/8d. do.
" 1 do. ..... 1s. 11d. do.
" on demand ..... 1s. 10 7/8d. do.
On Scotland and Ireland demand ..... 1s. 10 7/8d. do.
On Paris demand ..... 1s. 10 13/16d. do.
On Circular Notes payable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, America, &c. ..... 1s. 10 13/16d. do.
No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.
Bombay, 25th March 1873.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000
LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed at two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Our Rates of Interest on Deposit Accounts will be as follows until further notice:—
At 7 days' notice..2} per cent. per annum. } For amounts above
" 14 " " ..3 " " } Rs. 500 and not ex-
" 21 " " ..3 " " } ceeding Rs. One Lac.
LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.
All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."
14, Rampart Row.

AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
Head Office—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.
BRANCHES.
Edinburgh, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, and Shanghai.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
The National Bank of Scotland.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. Should the balance fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Deposits for Fixed Periods and allows Interest thereon on the following terms, viz.:—
Subject to 3 months' notice withdrawal..3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. do. ..4 " "
Do. 12 do. do. do. ..4½ " "
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited, or order.
FRED. T. ATKINS,
Bombay, 10th March 1873. Officiating Manager.

NOTICES.

MELLIN'S EXTRACT.
NOTICE.—The Undersigned regret to intimate that they have UNAVOIDABLY RUN SHORT of this valuable preparation, owing to recent large demands. They expect further invoices immediately, and will at once announce their arrival.
Orders will be registered.
D. S. KEMP & Co.,
Agents for India.

KEROSINE OIL, Wholesale and Retail.—Apply to
FARNHAM & Co.
No. 16, Elphinstone Circle.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
Caution to the Public.
Whereas several miserable
COUNTERFEITS
of
MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER
Are offered for Sale in the Bombay Market
the
Public are hereby Cautioned
against
PURCHASING THE SAME.
They are not only useless as a Perfume, but
Very injurious to the health.
The well-known Richness and Delicacy
of
MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER
Is in itself sufficient to maintain its ascendancy over all other Perfumes.
It should be purchased only from
RESPECTABLE DRUGGISTS,
Asking for the
GENUINE
MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER,
Prepared only by
Messrs. LANMAN AND KEMP,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
NEW YORK.

TOILET LUXURIES.
BY D. S. KEMP & CO.
In view especially of the approaching hot weather and its exhausting influences, we strongly recommend the following preparations, which will be found to increase in no small degree the healthful pleasures of the daily toilet:—
FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.
A few drops on the Tooth Brush form a delicious substitute for Tooth Powder. It produces a most agreeable froth, thoroughly cleanses and whitens the Teeth, is an effective disinfectant, and leaves an abiding fragrance in the mouth. *Unlike solutions of Soap, it does not redden the Gums.* All should use it.
PER BOTTLE—Rs. 1-8 & Rs. 4.
EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.
The most agreeable of all Toilet preparations. Immediately arrests the loss of Hair, and will *ensure health to the capillary system during a long life.* It contains no Cantharides or other *irritant*; but acts by protecting and assisting the natural processes.
PER BOTTLE—Rs. 1-8 & Rs. 2-8.
Both of the above are shown in the BOMBAY EXHIBITION.
D. S. KEMP & Co.

HEALTH RESTORED
BY THE USE OF
BRISTOL'S
SUGAR-COATED VEGETABLE PILLS.
These Pills have justly acquired a widely-extended reputation for their wonderful cures of severe cases of sickness—cases in which all other Medicines had failed, and which had been given up by Physicians as beyond help—such as confirmed and long-standing Liver Complaints, obstinate cases of Piles, Dropsy, &c., &c. But while admitting their wonderful curative powers in difficult cases, we wish to call attention to their great value in the every-day diseases of life, such as COSTIVENESS, for which they are a perfect specific; HEADACHE, relieved and cured by one dose; INDIGESTION always removed by them, and the stomach so toned and strengthened as to prevent a return. BAD BREATH cannot exist when the stomach is cleansed by
BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS.
PURELY VEGETABLE.
For LOSS OF APPETITE they are the only sure remedy, as they never fail in carrying off the depraved bilious secretions that float in the stomach and destroy the healthy, natural craving for food. Sour Stomach, Heartburn